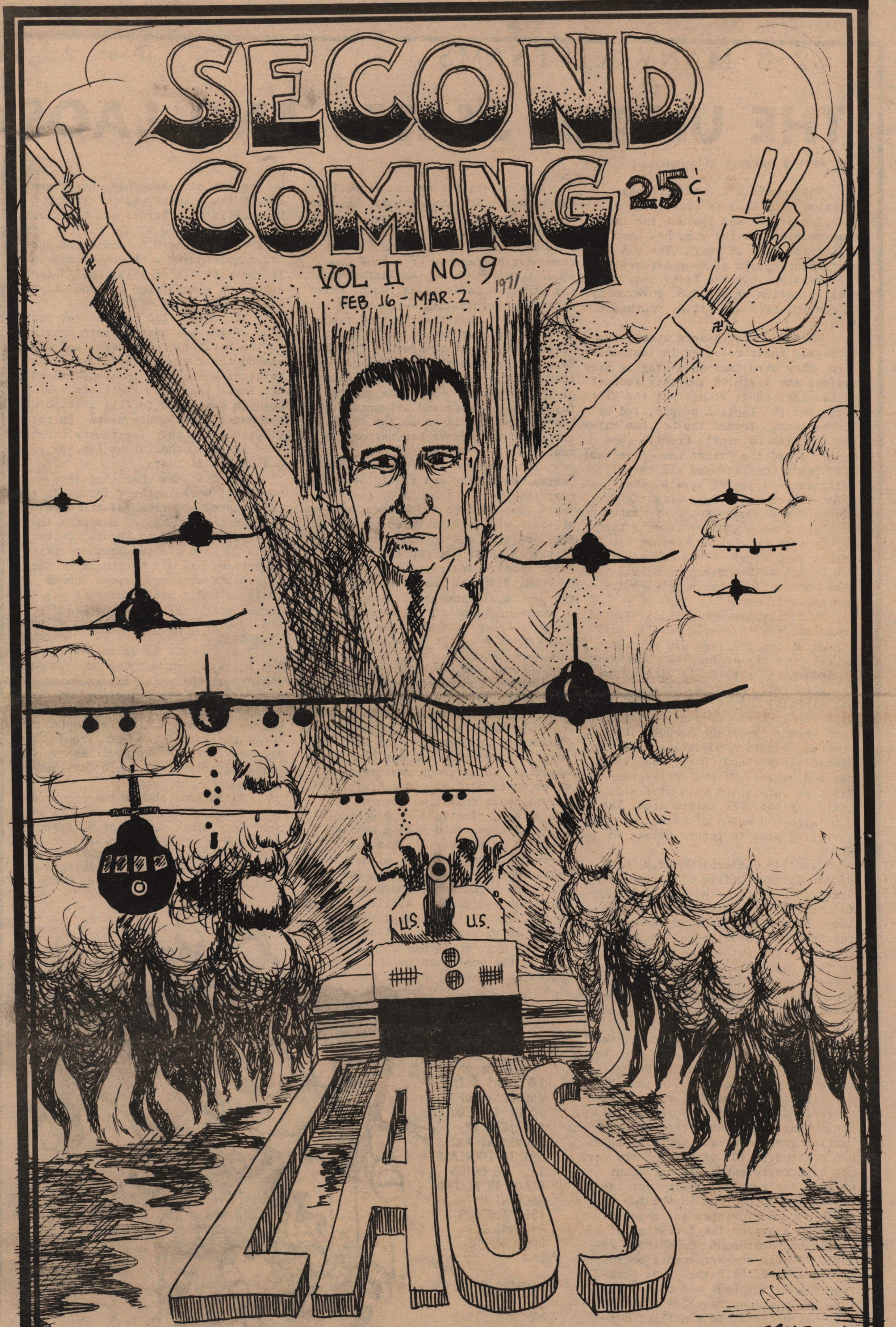
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THE UNITED STATES AND LAOS

By PETE & MAXWELL SILVERHAMMER

The recent U.S. and mercenary invasion into Laos is clearly an escalation of the war against the Laotian people that the U.S. has been waging for over 20 years. The U.S. government speaks of many excuses for the invasion, but the facts show the real intention of the U.S. government to control Laos and all of southeast Asia.

When the French were attempting to regain their colonies in southeast Asia, they used Laos as a staging area against the Vietminh and they recruited Laotians to fight against the Vietminh. But the Laotian people, led by Souphanovong, formed the Neo Lao Haksat (Laotian Patriotic Front), commonly called the Pathet Lao (Free Lao). This Front consisted of all racial, religious and social strata. The Front allied themselves with the Vietminh and the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia in their common goal of freeing themselves from the French. Pathet Lao troops were vital in the defeat of the French at Dienbienphu in 1954 when they cut off the supply routes in the west.

U.S. involvement in Laos started immediately after World War II, with financial and military aid to France to help her regain her lost colonies in Indochina. With Mao's victory in China in 1949, the U.S. stepped up its military aid to France in their fight against the peoples of Indochina. Laos became important because of its central position bordering on China, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam and because of the strategic Plain of Jars which with airfields could dominate the entire area. The U.S. also had hopes of using Laos as a staging area to return Chiang to China.

In 1949, General Donavan, head of the wartime Office of Strategic Services and later the father of the CIA, set up an espionage network in Laos. From 1950, the U.S. was giving the French 25 million dollars a year to defeat the Pathet Lao in Laos and up to 1 billion dollars for the entire Indochina war. In 1953-54, U.S. planes from Thailand bombed Pathet Lao positions daily, a forerunner of the massive bombing raids of today.

Despite all of the U.S. military and financial aid the French were being defeated in Vietnam and the Pathet Lao was growing in Laos. To save a deteriorating situation, the Geneva Convention was called. Voravong and Sananikone represented the puppet Laotian government and the Pathet Lao, who controlled 70% of the country were not even represented. An agreement on Laos was reached calling for the Pathet Lao to regroup in the two northeastern provinces and negotiations to start on the formation of a coalition government. Sananikone refused to sign the agreements because it recognized the Pathet Lao. Voravong signed for Laos and on his return to Vientiane revealed that the U.S. had offered him a million dollars if he would not sign the agreements. A few days later, after Voravong had started negotiations with Souphanavong on the formation of a coalition government, Voravong was assassinated.

The assassination caused political turmoil. Souvanna Phouma, head of state, stepped down and Katay replaced him. Katay was the darling of the U.S. because he was a staunch anti-communist and author of a book, *Laos, Ideal Cornerstone in the Anti-Communist Struggle in Southeast Asia*. While Katay was negotiating with the Pathet Lao, the U.S. was transporting troops to the northeast provinces in an attempt to wipe out the Pathet Lao cadres. Katay had set up a "surrender committee" for the disarming and surender of the Pathet Lao. Souphanavong refused to surrender and attempted to get the talks back on to the stipulation of the Geneva Convention - a coalition government.

The U.S., who never wanted the Geneva Convention and flatly stated that they were not bound by the agreements, proceded to wreck them. Massive military aid to Katay was started. In fact American aid to Laos has been and is the highest per capita of any other country recieving aid. Aid comes to about $150 per inhabitant or twice the per capita income of Laos. After a visit by Secretary of State Dulles, Katay's troops attacked the Pathet Lao troops over the cease fire line, but were repulsed.

The on and off fighting and negotiations continued until 1956 when, by a fluke of history, Katay was hospitalized and Souvanna Phouma took over. In Katay's absence, Souvanna Phouma set up meetings with Souphanavong in July, 1956 and out of these meetings, an agreement was reached whereby all battlefield activities ceased and a coalition government was set up, elections were scheduled, and that Laos would take a neutral position in the world. This was a severe set-back for U.S. plans. The Ambassador to Laos, J. Grahm Parsons, (later to become Under Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs) stated at the time, " I struggled for 16 months to prevent a coalition."

The U.S. still had a chance to destroy the coalition government because the agreement had to ratified by the National Assembly. Every member of the Assembly was visited by U.S. officials. Bribes and blackmail were attempted. U.S. aid was cut off to show that the U.S. would not stand for a government with communists in it. Despite all of this, the Assembly agreed on a coalition government which was set up in August, 1957.

The Pathet Lao handed over control of the two northeastern provinces to the Royal Lao government and disbanded their army except for two battallions which were incorporated into the Royal Lao Army. Elections were held in May, 1958 to fill a third of the National Assembly seats. In this election, the only legitimate one ever held in Laos, the Pathet Lao won 13 out of the 21 seats.

The U.S. saw that elections would not work in their favor, so the CIA created and financed the Committee for the Defense of National Interests(CDNI) led by Phoumi Nosavan. The U.S. then created another crisis by cutting off aid to the Royal Lao government again. Souvanna Phouma resigned and a new government was formed that included 4 members of the CDNI who weren't even members of the Assembly.

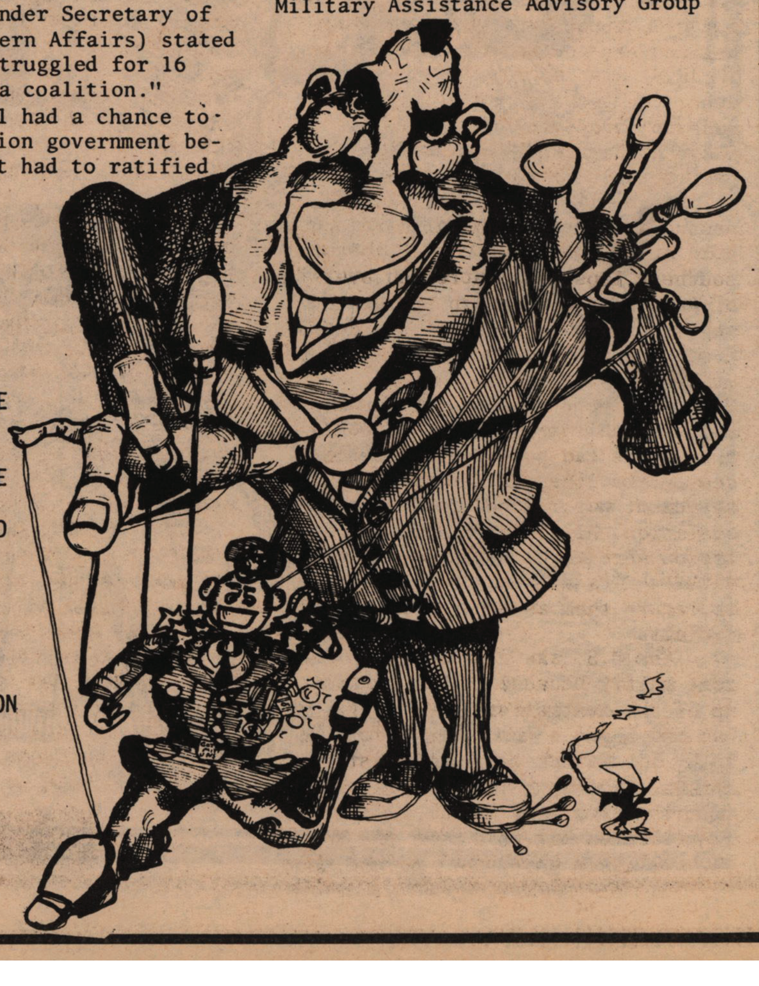
During 1958-59 Sananikone, Katay and Nosavan sent out the army to destroy the Pathet Lao cadres again. They arrested the Pathet Lao members of the government and denounced the Geneva Agreements. They attempted to trap the Pathet Lao batallions in the Army but they escaped back to the northeast provinces where they were welcomed by the people.

Sananikone sought and received more U.S. military aid. Advisors were sent in. Former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Hillsman stated,"To accomodate the Pentagon's insistance on having a Military Assistance Advisory Group

"OUR GOAL IN LAOS HAS BEEN AND CONTINUES TO BE TO REDUCE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT AND NOT TO INCREASE IT, TO BRING PEACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1962 ACCORDS AND NOT TO PROLONG THE WAR."

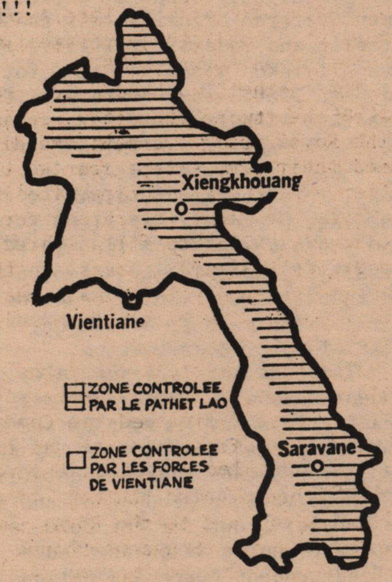
RICHARD M. NIXON

MARCH 6, 1970



(MAAG) in spite of the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, the State Department agreed to let one be set up in disguise. The PEO, for Programs Evaluation Office was set up as part of the economic aid mission, and the military officers wore civilian clothes..."

In January of 1960, Nosovan, with U.S. backing, overthew Sananikone. Blatantly rigged elections were held. For instance, in the province of Sam Neua, the home base of the Pathet Lao and virtually inaccessable to the Vientiane government, it was reported that the Pathet Lao candidate recieved only 13 votes out of over 6,000 cast!!!


Xiengkhouang
Vientiane
ZONE CONTROLEE PAR LE PATHET LAO
ZONE CONTROLEE PAR LES FORCES DE VIENTIANE
Saravane

On August 10, 1960 Kong Le, a neutralist general and virtual unknown, upset the U.S. plans by staging his own coup and inviting the Pathet Lao back into the government. But Nosovan and the U.S. would have none of it. Nosavan's army regrouped in southern Laos, recieved U.S. aid, and formed a counter-government. The U.S. again cut off all aid to the Vientiane government and had the Thai army blockade Vientiane. Nosavan attacked Vientiane and with the help of U.S. artillery and air strikes forced Kong Le and the Pathet Lao to retreat to the Plain of Jars. The U.S. then claimed outside aggression, sent aircraft and advisors to Laos, sent the 7th Fleet into the Gulf of Siam, readied U.S. troops in Japan, moved up helicopters to the Thai-Laos border. The U.S. also asked SEATO to intervene, but they refused. Plans were made to parachute troops into the Plain of Jars and Nixon advised Kennedy to use air power in Laos.

Meanwhile the Pathet Lao and neutralists troops consolidated their hold on the Plain of Jars, liberated southern Laos and controlled over 70% of Laos. The U.S. again trying to save the situation called for another Geneva Convention. But even while the negotiations were on, the U.S. sent 2,000 military advisors to Nosovan and Nosovan's troops were attacking the Pathet Lao positions over the cease-fire line. In January, 1962 agreement was reached in Geneva on a coalition. All foreign advisors and troops were to be withdrawn. The U.S. withdrew its military advisors only to return them as embassy an AID officials.

The U.S. saw its defeat in Laos come mainly because of the linking up of the neutralists and the Pathet Lao and began a concerted effort to split the Pathet Lao-neutralist forces. Nosovan's troops began to infiltrate Kong Le's troops and Nosovan consolidated his hold over the police. The coalition government agreed upon at Geneva never really materialized except on paper. In 1963, the head of the Peace and Neutrality Party was assassinated. Nosavan jumped on the situation and attacked Vientiane. Souphannavong and the Pathet Lao ministers again fled to the northeast. Nosovan attacked the Plain of Jars again but was unsuccessful.

In 1964, Nosovan invited Souvanna Phouma back to head a new widened government that contained more rightists and no members of the Pathet Lao. Ten days later the U.S. began bombing Pathet Lao positions from Thailand. The split did not happen as the U.S. expected. The neutralists sided with the Pathet Lao leaving only U.S. lackeys in Vientiane. Souvanna Phouma has remained in control until today and has been viewed by the people of Laos as a U.S. puppet. Nosovan produced no victories over the Pathet Lao and was exiled to Thailand where his cousin is dictator.

The U.S. again seeing little hope for victory using the Royal Lao Army even with massive air support, began to recruit its own army. The CIA armed and supplied a mercenary army led by Vang Po which consisted of Meo tribesmen, Thais and some Koumantang Chinese and Vietnamese, totalling 15,000 men. The CIA tried to capitalize on the historic racial antagonisms between the Lao Lum, or ethnic Lao on the plains and the Lao Theung and Lao Xung. (The Meo tribes are part of the Lao Xung)., in the mountains. The CIA directly controlled this army and promised the Meo people that they would not have to take orders from Souvanna Phouma, who is Lao Lum. The right wing forces in Laos have never been supported by the minorities in the highlands because they are cultural and national chauvanists who oppress them. The Pathet Lao, on the other hand, have their strongest support among the minorities. This is because they respect the culture and aspirations of the national minorities and accept them as equals. Much of the top leadership of the Pathet Lao is from the Lao Xung and Lao Theung.

By 1965, the U.S. had begun its bombing of North Vietnam and used their mercenary army with U.S. "advisors" to set up radar, weather and counter insurgency and air bases in Pathet Lao controlled areas to support the air war in Vietnam and harrass the Pathet Lao. These bases were supplied by Air America, an arm of the CIA. The U.S. also introduced Thai troops into Laos to fight the Pathet Lao.

This led to increasing the unpopularity of the Souvanna Phouma regime. Historically, the Thais and the Laotians have been enemies. Most Lao Lum live in Thailand, where they are treated as inferiors. The Thais have helped the French and are now helping the U.S. in conquering Laos. The use of Thai troops and South Vietnamese troops in Laos is clearly a last ditch effort to save Laos for American imperialism.

By 1969 the Pathet Lao had consolidated its holdings in 70% of Laos and had over run all but two of the American bases behind their lines. In July of 1969, the U.S. launched an unprecedented air attack on the Plain of Jars and followed it up with an attack by the CIA mercenary force. The Plain of Jars was captured and all the inhabitants were rounded up and shipped back to "relocation centers" as examples of "Pathet Lao terrorism." Under the USAID Rural Development Program over a half a million people are now in "restoration zones."

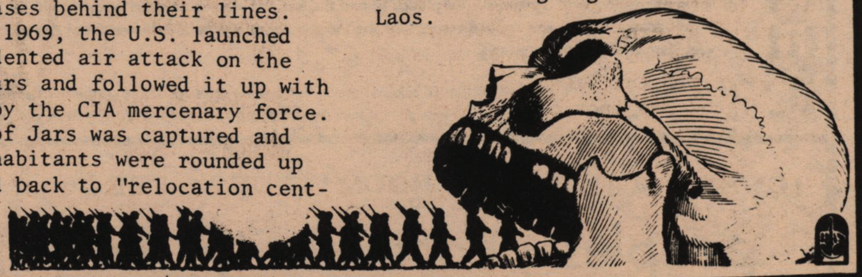
This move has its parrallel in Vietnam, where the people are herded into "strategic hamlets" and their homes and villages are declared free fire zones. This means that their land is defoliated and poisoned, bombed and burned so that nothing can live. So far these genocidal policies have not stopped the people of Vietnam or Laos.

The Pathet Lao retook the Plain of Jars as everyone expected in Jan-Feb. 1970 and the Meo mercenary army was all but decimated in the fighting. Much of the Meo army mutinied against the Americans and some of the army joined the Pathet Lao. Much of the reason for this is that it is Meo villages and lands that are being poisoned and destroyed by the Americans and it is their families being relocated into "restoration camps".

As a result of the loss of the Meo mercenary army, the U.S. stepped up the air war to new heights of terror in Laos, bombing daily all the liberated areas held by the Pathet Lao. The U.S has also sent in more Thai troops and Saigon Special forces have been sent in. But this too has failed.

As a result of the failure of "special war" in Laos, the U.S. now has had to invade Laos, thus greatly escalating the Indochina war. Using the excuse of destroying "North Vietnamese infiltration routes", U.S., Saigon and Thai troops have invaded the liberated areas in southeasern Laos. Saigon Vice-President Ky is now even talking about North Vietnam. from Laos.According to U.S. sources the invasion of Laos has already cost the U.S. 28 helicopters shot down in Laos. Exactly how the U.S. invasion is going is hard to tell because of the news blackout, but a military souce in Saigon has already stated that we are over our heads in Laos.

The Pathet Lao has defeated the U.S. and their lackeys for many years now just as the Vietnamese have done. With the invasion of Laos, the U.S. after losing face in Vietnam and Cambodia is now going to lose its ass in Laos.



THE WAR IS OVER - IF WE STOP IT

The recent invasion of Laos has once again pointed out Nixon's real intentions in Southeast Asia. Vietnamization and the Nixon Doctrine are only phrases to disguise the Nixon administration's goal of continued US control of the area. It should be understand that by "troop withdrawal" Nixon means only *ground combat troops*. Nixon's goal was to have only 280,000 "support" troops in Vietnam by May 1, 1971, concentrating on a war of technological genocide--bombing, defoliation, chemical poisoning--against the people of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. But with the new offensive it appears that even this will be impossible.

Vietnamization also means that US troops are no longer needed to fight in the countryside as they would only be in the way of the increased bombing and technological terror being waged there, and that American casualties will be kept low. The policy of keeping American troops from being killed was a direct cooption of the American people's demand to end the war and the GIs' refusal to fight that war. But even though American casualties are lower, the death, destruction and terror of the war is being increased by the US government.

Vietnamization is only an anachronism for forced urbanization and terror on the people of Southeast Asia. Vietnamization means massive bombings of the countryside--over 2 1/2 Hiroshimas a week--to force the people into pacification centers, strategic hamlets or whatever they are calling the concentration camps this year. In these camps the people are more easily controlled. Nixon's answer to People's War is to eliminate the people.

US troops can now be used to "protect" the cities and to keep the Saigon Army in line. This allows the US troops to put down rebellions in the cities while Saigon mercenary troops can be used to invade and terrorize the people of Cambodia, Laos, and probably even North Vietnam--Asians killing Asians.

It must be realized that the US troops are needed in Saigon and the cities because of the tenuous position of the puppet Thieu-Ky regime. This regime, despite massive fraud and coercion, only received 35% of the vote. (Neutralists and communists were excluded from voting or from running for office, and the liberated areas, which cover three-fourths of the country, were of course not part of the election.) Since that time opposition to the Americans and Thieu and Ky has grown immensely. Talk of hoa-bihn (peace) and national reconciliation is openly discussed. Thieu and Ky have responded with increased repression arresting thousands of persons. There are now over 200,000 political prisoners in South Vietnamese prisons.

The political situation in Saigon is more desperate than it was in 1963 when Diem was overthrown. The war is visible everywhere in Saigon. refugees make up over a quarter of the population of Saigon. Student, worker, women, veteran organizations and both Catholic and Buddhist religious leaders have all taken a public stand for peace and have linked that peace with the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and the ouster of the Thieu-Ky regime.

Last July, the student organizations, in a statement, demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S.forces from South Vietnam and the end of U.S. support of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime and that the question of peace be left to the Vietnamese to decide on the sole basis of self-determination.

Those demands are not soley a student monopoly. Many anti-war organizations have sprung up and their membership has swelled. In November, 1970, over a thousandrepresentatives of these various groups met and formed the Popular Front for the Defense of the Peace--not a Nixonian "peace" but an "independent peace and national self-determination". In their 10-point program, they demanded the immediate they departure of all U.S. troops as a necessary prerequisite to ending the war and the establishment of a "truly representative government so that the South Vietnamese people can establish

PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

A JOINT TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH VIET NAM, AND NORTH VIET NAM

Be it known that the American and Viet Namese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Viet Nam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Viet Nam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form the basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States.

1. **The Americans agree to total withdrawal from Viet Nam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.**
   2. The Viet Namese pledge that as soon as the U.S. government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal, they will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Viet Nam;
   3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam;
   4. They will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. **The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu, Ky and Khiem on the people of South Viet Nam in order to insure their right to self-determination, and so that all political prisoners can be released.**
   6. The Viet Namese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of the elections in which all South Viet Namese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.
   7. The South Viet Namese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Viet Namese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S.-supported regime.
   8. The Americans and Viet Namese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. **Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Viet Nam and the United States.**

By ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

JONES HALL REC. ROOM TUES. FEB. 16 7:30pm

peoples' peace treaty meeting

STATEMENT OF MADAME

To the participants in the National Youth Convention (Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 5-7, 1971

Dear American friends, youth and students,

I wish to talk to you today, not in the capacity of a representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, but as a citizen of any country who can realize what is right, and discern what is just, who loves life and values peace. For many years now the war in South Vietnam has caused a great deal of sufferings, a great deal of losses in human lives and wealth for our two countries. It has also caused irretrievable losses in the spiritual and moral fields for the United States. Since the start of Paris Conference on Vietnam, the Vietnamese and the American peoples have hoped that the conference would end all these great losses.

However, over the past two years, it is clear to everyone that the Nixon administration, by its deeds in South Vietnam as well as at the conference table, has not aimed at ending the war as it had promised, but at continuing it. Moreover, with the intensification of the war in Laos and the expansion of the war to Cambodia, the blood of American youths will continue to be shed and the money of American tax payers to be unreasonably wasted. Before the tortuous and the impudent argumentations, the serious present acts of war in Cambodia and Laos and the preparations for new military ventures of the Pentagon in the whole of Indochina, one wonders to what extent an end to this war as soon as possible which corresponds to the wishes of the whole people."

These political events have been blacked out by the Thieu-Ky and the American governments, Reporters who have broken the news have been expelled or have had their credentials revoked.

Many Americans, including a delegation from the National Student Association (NSA), have travelled to Saigon, Hanoi, and Paris to discuss the feelings and prerequisites for peace of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam, other South Vietnamese and the North Vietnamese.

They have brought back a PEOPLES' PEACE TREATY that the Vietnamese have initiated. (See the Treaty below) The points in the People's Peace Treaty were first clarified by Mme. Nguyen Thi Bihn, representative to the Paris Peace Talks, on September, 1970. (Mme. Binh's statement is reprinted in the December, 1970 issue of the SECOND COMING, Vol. II, no. 6.) Two days after Mme. Binh's peace initiative, Ngo Cong Duc, leader of the opposition in the South Vietnam's National Assembly and editor of the newspaper, *Tin Sang*, issued a statement in Paris agreeing with the PRG proposal. Beside this support, the two basic points of the Peoples' Peace Treaty - withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the end of U.S. support of the Thieu-Ky regime have the support of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and as already indicated, have the overwhelming support of the South Vietnamese people.

A conference was recently held (Feb. 5-7) in Ann Arbor where over 2,500 people from around the country gathered to discuss how to bring the Peoples' Peace Treaty to the American people and how to implement the Treaty.

Out of the conference came an amazing amount of solidarity for the anti-war movement. People from around the country are going to bring the Peace Treaty to as many people as they possibly can for ratification. Educational campaigns to offset the news blackout and the Nixon propaganda and to explain the true situation in Vietnam and the prerequisites for peace. are to be initiated.

Along with the ratification of the Peoples' Peace Treaty is a call on the U.S. government to adhere to the desires of the Vietnamese and American peoples for an end to the war and to publicly set a date for total withdrawal of all U.S. troops by May 1, 1971. If the government does not respond to these desires, there will be massive demonstrations in Washington the first week of May to shut the city down. These demonstrations will continue around the country, until the U.S. government adheres to the people's desires for an end to the war.

Here at EMU, a group of people are working on the Peoples' Peace Treaty ratification campaign. They hope to start on the campus and then branch out to the rest of the city. It is important to stress that this IS NOT another petition campaign!! This is a ratification of a Peace Treaty between the people of Vietnam and the people of the United States. It is not a plea to the government but a commitment to action to implement the Peace Treaty.

It is clear that despite the mouthings of Nixon, Laird and Rogers the past two years of the Nixon administration has brought on an escalation of the war to new heights of death and destruction - increase in technological war, increase in the U.S. bombing terror, invasion of Cambodia, stepped up bombing of North Vietnam, the increase in the use of mercenaries in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam, the open talk of invading North Vietnam, the talk of using tactical nuclear weapons, and an invasion of Laos bringing the U.S. on the verge of a military confrontation with China.

The American people, as the Vietnamese people, have expressed their desires for an end to this war. 73% of the American people want a total withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam by the end of this year. The American people must sign a Peace Treaty with the Vietnamese and demand the U.S. abide by such a Treaty. If the U.S. government neglects the wishes of the Vietnamese and American peoples and refuses to stop the war, then the people have no other choice than to stop the government.

NGUYEN THI BINH TO THE NATIONAL YOUTH AND STUDENT CONFERENCE ON A PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

will Mr. Nixon prolong and expand the war.

In the face of this new situation, the South Vietnamese people are resolute to pursue their struggle for the survival of the country, a path they have chosen for dozens of years now. Patriotic activities are daily carried out by millions of South Vietnamese youths and students, on the battlefields, even in the streets of Saigon and other South Vietnamese cities. Standing amidst tear gas and braving the threat of being jailed in "tiger cages" at any moment, South Vietnamese youths and students have been singing at the top of their voices: "Not to be slaves, even for one day! Not to be slaves for one hour!" These are the beautiful songs of youths that have realized the truth and grasped their obligations toward their country and nation.

We think that like us, Vietnamese, the American people are the victims of this war. American youths and students revolt at injustice, just like youths and students in South Vietnam or anywhere else in the world. Therefore, American students have long been valiantly standing in the fore to voice indignation at the United State's cruel war of aggression in Vietnam. The death of the Kent Four upset not only American public opinion, it deeply moved all freedom and justice loving people in the world, too. Therefore, at the present juncture, the youths and students of South Vietnam wish to co-ordinate their actions with their American friends, in playing the role of motive force in the fight of our two peoples, for compelling the Pentagon brasshats to put an end to the criminal war that has caused so many sufferings to our two peoples, and for checking the Nixon administration's manoevures of war extension.

Nguyen Thi Binh

Of late representatives of the United States National Student Association have signed a joint declaration of peace with representatives of the National Union of Students of North Vietnam and the Liberation Student Union of South Vietnam. They also brought back to the United States a peace declaration by the National Union of Students of South Vietnam. These documents have voiced not only the aspirations of all the Vietnamese and American students, but also the earnest aspirations of the Vietnamese and American peoples as well. To materialize those wishes, I hope that students in all universities throughout the United States and throughout Vietnam will endorse and respond to this peace declaration in the most effective way.

Dear American young friends,
The demand for a rapid and total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam has become an urgent one from broad masses in South Vietnam, the United States and all over the world. With the support of all peace and freedom loving forces the world over, let us act, in various forms, to demand that the Nixon administration immediately stop the war in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, bring home all the GIs by June 30 this year, as we proposed in our September 17, 1970 peace initiative and as many personalities among U.S. official circles urged. The Nixon administration must respect the right of the peoples of South Vietnam and Indochina to decide themselves their own destiny.

Let us overcome the explosions of bombs and shells with the voices of Justice and Peace. Let us fight staunchly to foil the cruel colonialist schemes of the Nixon administration and all war profiteers who enrich themselves on the blood of our peoples. In so doing, we will build a beautiful and lasting friendship between the peoples, youths and students of Vietnam and the United States. I wish the best success to your National Convention and extend you my most affectionate and friendly greetings.

Nguyen Thi Binh

Paris, February 2, 1971
(released February 5, 1971)

COMMUNITY·NEWS

FOOD CO-OP

The Ypsilanti food coop is a necessity if we are to survive as a community. Our people don't want to stay isolated from each other as individuals. We are aware that Amerika separates and keeps us fighting each other because we are conditioned to compete with everyone. This serves to maintain our alienation. In order to destroy these walls we have to come together, survive, and build a struggle to tear down Amerika because that is what has caused all those false divisions.

Right now people from Ypsi have to bring their money--$4--to the White Panther house in Ann Arbor (761-1709), 1520 Hill--turn left off Washtenaw onto Hill and it is the first house on the left. They are coordinating it for Ann Arbor and Ypsi for the present time. We in Ypsi want to expand this Ann Arbor coop in many ways

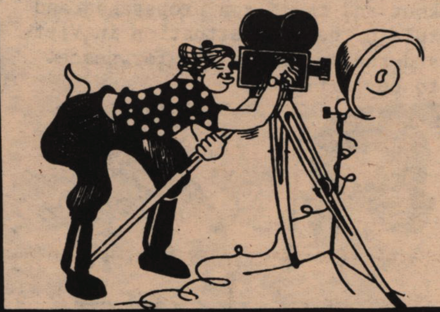
I've been rapping with people about expanding the coop so that it can work out of Ypsi. We want to get a store front to work out of and be able to draw up food lists so that people can order and pay for specific items they want. Right now it is just a grab bag--you give the White Panthers $4 and get a dozen eggs, onions, lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, and so on. It's a good buy and people should buy from them for now.

To really serve our community the food co-op must be a product of the people involved in it and their ideas. During the summer there was a food co-op in Ypsi, but it stopped happening because not enough people were involved in it. WE can relate to the food co-op in Ann Arbor, but it is important for us to build a food co-op that will serve the needs of our community!

This Thursday at the SAB building in Ann Arbor (in back and to the right of the U of M Union) on the second floor at 8PM the Ann Arbor people have asked for a meeting to rap about the food co-op. ALL PEOPLE from Ypsi should goth that are interested in building a food co-op here and getting food NOW!!! We from Ypsi can all rap with each other at the meeting and decide when to meet in Ypsi, so we can talk together about starting a food co-op in Ypsilanti.
(for more information on the food co-op in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, call 484-0259

SELL SECOND COMINGS!!!

MAKE LOTS OF BREAD, PICK
PAPERS UP AT 605 CROSS ST.
NOW!!!



PEOPLES-FILM SERIES

There is a need for education in our community. Not the Nixon-programmed education given to you by Eastern Michigan University, but a true, honest educational program.

The YIP Community saw the need for sucha program and approached the Student Senate for funds to bring such an educational learning experience to EMU. So every Monday night in Strong Auditorium students and community members can come and partake in discussion on current topics. Every week a film will be shown by Newsreel from Ann Arbor, and following that there will be a speaker.

Last week a crowd of 250 saw "People's War" and heard a speaker from the People's Peace Treaty Committee. Some heavy discussion on the war and its widening in Southeast Asia followed.

In the following weeks the YIP Community will be presenting a number of good films and speakers. Everyone is invited--the admission is FREE. The programs are as follows:

Monday, February 15, 7:30 p.m. War atrocities. "The Accusation," film of war crimes in Vietnam taken from the Bertrand Russell war crimes trials. Plus a speaker from the Winter Soldiers Investigation.

Monday, February 22. The anti-war movement. "No Game," a film of the 1967 Pentagon demonstration, which portrays the police violence against the peaceful protesters. "April 27th," another film on the anti-war movement, a demonstration prior to the 1968 Democratic Convention. Also a panel on the movement with Bob Johnson, Ed Mattos, and other movement veterans.

Monday, March 1. Women in war. "A Day of Plane Hunting," a movie about women in North Vietnam and their role as revolutionaries. A woman who visited North Vietnam last summer will be guest speaker.

Monday, March 8. International Women's Week. "She's Beautiful When She's Angry," a movie portraying women's role in our racist, sexist, capitalist, dehumanizing system. Speakers from women's groups in Ann Arbor and around the country.

That's in Strong Auditorium at 7:30 every Monday, FREE FREE FREE

SOS BENEFIT....
FRI. FEB. 26th 6:00 p.m.
McKenny Ballroom

FEATURING:
••••••
LEAVES OF GRASS
ALPHA
FOLK SINGER-MIKE McKAY
movies!!
••••••
MORE INFORMATION
487-1371
OPEN 24 HOURS
A DAY

Greetings!!!!!! If you're new to Ypsilanti, or this is your first glance at our publication, we would like to let you know that we are open to communication with you. Whether it is a coment ot or a criticism, please let us know what's on your mind. The *Second Coming* needs writers, artists, photographers, layout people, and crazies to help us keep the paper going. We need people to hawk our paper and a circulation man, and people to take our paper to the printer. So do your share and come to a staff meeting, the meeting will be held next Sunday. You can call us to find out where it will be.

MEMBER
UNDERGROUND PRESS SYNDICATE

The *Second Coming* is published once every two weeks during the academic year, except for vacations and final exam periods, by the Ypsilanti Intermedia Corporation. Our address is P.O. Box 491, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197. Our phone is 483-0647. We are a member of Liberation News Service and UPS.
Staff for this Issue includes...Walrus,One Eye, Pete, Maxwell Silverhammer, T.H.E.Pilk, Ken, Nanci, Krazed Kulrit, Dashing Dave, Lee, Judi, Gracie, Cheryl, Cathy and once in a while a Beetle.
All unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editor, Marion Delgado.

CLASSIFIEDS

Classifieds are free!! Send them to the Second Coming, Box 491, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197.

JOHN BARRY IS BACK IN TOWN

WANTED--Slides, slide projectors, and any other appropriate equipment for a light show being formed by the Second Coming collective. Call 482-5942.

'69 FIAT 850 Sports Coupe. One year old, 25,000 miles, $1300 or best offer. Call Henry, 483-0647.

NEEDED--Room and Board in Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti for 18-year-old high-school girl in exchange for light housework and babysitting. Call any time 769-2093 and ask for Mary Ann.

SOS training session. Want to help people? Call 487-1371. Starts at 7:00 each night:

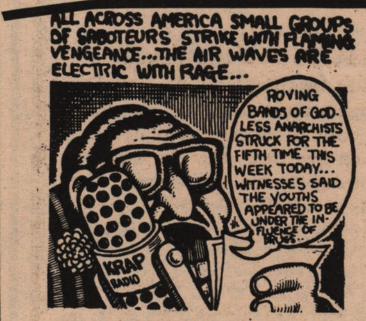
TUES Feb 16, Alumni Lounge, McKenny Union.
WEDS Feb 17, 107 Ford.
THURS Feb 18, 104 Ford.
TUES Feb 23, Alumni Lounge.
WEDS Feb 24, 104 Ford.
THURS Feb 25, 104 Ford.

T-SHIRTS AND POSTERS--silkscreening done at people's prices. Contact Heat-Wave Energies at 483-0647.

WE'RE trying to start a calendar in the next paper, and we need your help to do it. Let us know what's happening by writing to the Second Coming, Box 491, c/o Calendar.

DON'T FREAK OUT--Call SOS. 487-1371.

SECOND COMING needs artists, writers layout people, and any people who are interested in working on our community newspaper. Call 483-0647 or write Box 491.


ALL ACROSS AMERICA SMALL GROUPS OF SABOTEURS STRIKE WITH FLAMING VENGEANCE...THE AIR WAVES ARE ELECTRIC WITH RAGE...
ROVING BANDS OF GODLESS ANARCHISTS STRUCK FOR THE FIFTH TIME THIS WEEK TODAY... WITNESSES SAID THE YOUTHS APPEARED TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS..
KRAP RADIO

FREE PHONE CALLS!

That's right, folks! Yippie code experts have cracked Pa Bell's new credit card system! This year the credit card number is made up of a 7 digit phone number (like the Ann Arbor FBI office...662-2597*), adding the 3 digit city code (Detroit,A^2, and Ypsi-083; Washington-032; N.Y.C.-021; Boston-001; Chicago-097; Frisco-]58, Philadelphia-041), then adding the letter that matches the 6th digit in the phone number(1-Q; 2-A; 3-E; 4-H; 5-J; 6-N; 7-R; 8-U; 9-W; 0-Z). So the Ann Arbor FBI office credit card number would be 662-2597-083-W. What a drug-crazed anarcho-communist hippie terrorist does next is he or she calls the operator from a pay phone, gives her the credit card number and the number he/she wants to call, and he/she is in business. If the operator asks for a name and address some people will stoop to lying and give her a phony one. When the operator calls the place where the call was received, some people have been known to disavow any knowledge of the call. They usually say that the phone is in a boarding house or a fraternity or sorority.

*Just remember that it is against Federal and Michigan laws to make malicious, threatening, and/or abusive phone calls to FBI offices, including ones where obscene and/or profane language is used. This is because if people kept on making these kind of calls, it might disrupt their work of repressing our communities.

BENEFIT REPORT to the people from the 2nd Coming benefit committee.

Gross	Expenses	
$274.00	Film	$55.00
	Room	40.00
	A.V.	25.00
	Echo	14.00
	Total	$134.00

We made about $140 and the paper is flying high.

GET HIGH AT

GRASS and STUFF

NONPROFIT PEOPLE'S RECORD STORE

215 W. CROSS...

M-S 10-9
Sun 12-9

482-1100

GRASS AND STUFF

"Grass and Stuff" is the new Student Senate non-profit (in more ways than one) record and a whole bunch of other things store. According to reliable sources this place is the cheapest record store in the area, with albums that usually sell for $3.79 or so at other record stores in the area selling at only $3.19. The only hangup about the store would be their range of selection and how many albums they have in stock. Mike Miller, Student Senate Treasurer and the guy who seems to be the energy source behind the store, says that the stock will be getting larger as sales increase and more people support the store. If they don't have a record in stock they can have it in less than a week.

Not only is Grass and Stuff the cheapest record store in the area, the place has the potential of turning into a real people's store--a cooperative. The Student Senate soon plans to open up the store to people of the community to sell their wares, from custom T-shirts to artwork to literature to whatever the community wishes to barter.

The store began as an idea of how to make the Senate free from the control of Lew Profit, Vice-President for Rip-Off Affairs. It seems that every time the Senate has a progressive idea, an idea that would help students determine their own destinies at EMU, Profit fucks them over by withholding funds. What little profit is made by the store will give the Senate some power in dealing with Lew Profit and the fascist EMU Administration If the Senate can eventually become financially independent, it will then have the power to really begin serving the interests of the students and not dangle like a puppet on the Administration's financial strings. Right on, Student Senate!

If Grass and Stuff is to be effective, it has to have community support. By supporting Grass and Stuff we not only get records cheaply, but are also helping build a people's store to serve the community.

PHONES

Remember-
they're
all bugged!

YPSILANTI

Ypsi LSD--legal aid 48-50587
158 S. Prospect #5
Ypsi Tribal Council--482-5942
(what's happening in your community, different, Free U., co-ops, and programs that you'ld like to see happen.
Heat-Wave Energies--483-0647
(silkscreening, posters, t-shirts made at peoples prices)
605 Cross St.
S.O.S.--487-1371
Snow Health Center
(helps bad trips, od's, problem pregnancy, counseling.
New Nation Sisters--482-5942
Box 137, McKinney Union
(women's liberation group, deals with women being fucked over on the streets and/or in the dorms.
Second Coming--482-5942
P.O. Box 491
(community newspaper, report to us what's happening to you on the streets or in the dorms.)
Ozone Express----485-1727
(transportation co-op information about ride between Ypsi and Ann Arbor)
Ypsi Tenants Union---487-1470
3rd floor, McKinney Union
(Bogue landlords bringing you down?)
Gay Liberation --Bob Berman
c/o Second Coming, P.O. Box 491
(get together and rap to more gay brothers and sisters)

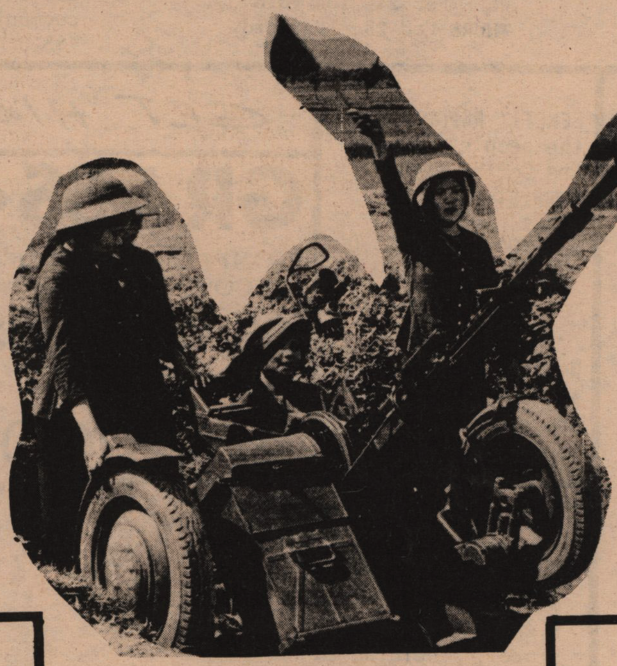
ANN ARBOR

Ann Arbor Argus --708 Arch
ARM--761-9751(American Revolutionary Media)
Canterbury House--665-0606
(occasional rock and roll bands, folk groups, films)
Food Coop--761-1709(Peggy)
302 Liberty

Food Coop---761-1709(peggy)
Free Medical Clinic--761-8952
302 Liberty(be treated for free)
Ozone House--769-6540
(help for runaways, or help in case of any emergency)
Ride Switchboard --769-5290
(matches rides needed with rides available)
White Panther Headquarters
761-1709

MADAME BINH SPEAKS

Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, acting chief of the National Liberation Front, delegation at the Vietnamese Peace Conference gave an interview to a woman reporter from the London Times; almost a year ago in Paris. An abridged version of the interview recently appeared in the Rat.



Madame Binh does not think her life is special: it is how Vietnamese "patriots" live. When she was a girl of 18, the Second World War ended and the Japanese were defeated and expelled from her country. Since older patriots led by Ho Chi Minh, had been largely responsible for this result,the Vietnamese expected to be free and independent, rulers in their own land.

Madame Binh had just finished her education in a lycee. "I learned French, and French history. Not our history . We were despised by the colonialists. I was often indignant, humiliated. I saw how poor my people were. I wanted to be a doctor then to help my people. I saw how they went to doctors and were asked first how much money they had."

Her grandfather had been a famous patriot, imprisoned in his day by the French, but he died before she was born. Her father was a civil servant, "a small functionary, neither rich nor poor." She was the oldest of six children. Her mother was dead. In 1945 they were full of hope. The war was over, now they would live in peace.

But the French returned; the patriots were cheated of their nationhood again to become second-class citizens in a colony . So the patriots took up arms a second time in September, 1945. Madame Binh's father joined them: Vietnam for the Vietnamese.

"From 1945 on we had no money. After he was arrested two or three times by the French, my father had to escape I stayed; there were five children to look after."

She was in Saigon alone at 18, teaching "little classes of children" to earn money, taking courses to qualify for a better teaching position when she became active in organizing against the French First she worked with students, then with women's organizations, then with intellectuals. "The great majority of intellectuals in our country have always been patriots."

"I never received any political education. I learned from experience. We organized protest marches against the arrests of patriots, we distributed leaflets, we met and discussed." For six years she kept her family of brothers and sisters together and "participated." Then, when she was 24, she was arrested by the French. She spent four years in prison.

"I was tortured to make me confess to subversive activities and to say I was a communist. I did not speak, but they wrote anything they liked in anyone's dossier."

Madame Binh was tortured by the Vietnamese, with the French directing. Just as now it is Vietnamese who torture, with Americans directing."

"When I was in prison," Madame Binh went on, "there were hundreds and hundreds of women with me who did not even know why they were there. They asked, what have we done? They did not know when they came but when they left, they knew. They left as patriots."

Her brothers and sisters were dispersed among friends. It was really the end of the family. Four lock-up years, and finally the patriots won and the French were defeated. The prison doors opened. The agreement reached at Geneva looked forward to elections that would eventually unify the country.

"We were so happy," Madame Binh said, "so happy to have peace at last and to be free. My father came back, and the children.

When the people poured into the streets of Saigon to celebrate the Geneva Agreement and their freedom, Diem's police fired into the crowd. Madame Binh was there that day, when rejoicing instantly changed to fear and a girlfriend of hers was killed by bulletsin the stomach. The "intellectuals" quickly understood that the Geneva Agreement would not be respected and Diem's repression grew.

"There would be a police raid closing both ends of the street, and the police would look at identity cards and collect the young men and take them away to the army; it happened like that even in cinemas. And patriots were arrested and shot. Later even whole villages would be decimated with machine guns. They pulled the guillotine through the streets of towns and villages to intimidate the people. They executed people openly in market squares and made their families watch.

"And that division of our country, it was to last only two years until we could vote, and instead it lasted for always . Children do not remember ever-seeing their fathers who went north with our army as the treaty planned. We have a profound tradition of the family in Vietnam; men and women remain faithful, all these years, without ever knowing happiness.

In 1957 Madame Binh left Saigon to hide in the country,"moving from one place to another, always moving. Sometimes we would arrive and be told no, you must go on at once. We lived underground often, never coming out into the air except at night. 1957 through 1959: those were the black years. By 1960 the people could not bear it any longer. They demanded the right to fight and protect themselves.

"We organized village by village. Those who knew how to fight, taught the others. It was the third time we fought. One day we will win a beautiful life, if not for ourselves, then for our children.

'The Geneva Agreement was torn up by Diem. We knew we would never have the vote to decide how our country should live. And then the Americans came ,I think the whole world knows that our patriots are brave."

During her first year of hiding and flight, Madame Binh bore a son, and four years later, a daughter. These children, now a aged 13 and 9, have always lived with friends in what has so far remained a safe place. "I can count the days--not weeks, not months--in all these years that I have seen my husband. My children count the time they have seen me or their father in days. People say we are accustomed to this life. But we have the same desires and wants as everyone else. The same. It is difficult to live as we do."

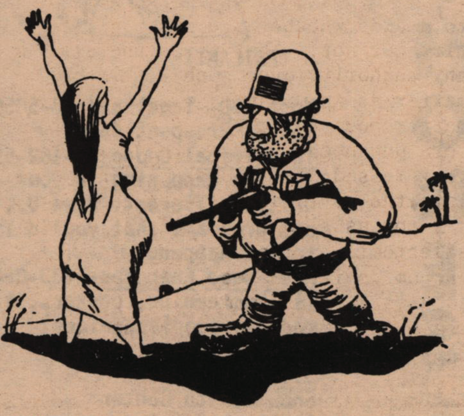
She says of her husband only that he is a patriot too and constantly occupied; they are never able to visit their children together.

"The little girl is more sensitive, " Madame Binh said, and smiled as if to excuse the child. "When she hears planes she runs quickly to the shelter. The boy is harder; he waits a minute and looks at the sky before he goes. But we tell our children that the bombs cannot kill everyone. They must not be afraid.

"We know that our sacrifice is necessary. If the bombs do not fall on you, they fall on friends. We accept fate. We are calm. It is useless to be a pessimist.

"But there will be a whole army of children in Vietnam who will never have a beautiful life: the amputees, the blind, the mutilated, the small ones who have gone insane."

Would her people hate Americans forever? "No!" Madame Binh said. "No, you must not believe that. My people are touched by all the acts--the small as well as the large--that the American people make against this war. We are really moved. We do distinguish between people of goodwill everywhere and governments. We feel that the public opinion of the world has understood us. You see, I was imprisoned by a French government and yet I have French friends, best friends, and my people keep a good relationship with the French people to this day. We do not want hate and war. We want only peace and the right to be independent in our own land."



"Are you hiding a Viet Cong in there?"

SISTERS IN STRUGGLE

Our last meeting was in King Hall, which by the way was held there specifically to get the politically-oriented (i.e., "Save King Hall--Hell No We Won't Go") women to join us and their brothers. Apparently they thought the whole invasion of Laos too trivial a cause to leave their dorm rooms (prison cells?) Some did, though, and so became an important part of what was perhaps the most honest, non-competitive, and sensitive rap sessions we have ever had. We left *feeling* like sisters.

At the meeting we discussed the interpretation of the effect of the People's Peace Treaty on us as women, just as it affects those Third World, Chicano, Gay, and working people uniquely.

So here is a working draft of a women's peace treaty, prepared by all of us from different parts of the country at the women's caucus of the people's peace treaty conference in Ann Arbor last week.

WOMEN'S PEACE TREATY

We believe that no government has the right to intervene by force in the affairs and destinies of other peoples. The military policies of the United States government have taken the lives of over a million Vietnamese and over 50,000 Americans. The useless expenditures of billions of dollars to serve the military machine has deprived the people of Vietnam, of the United States, and of the world of desperately needed food, clothing, medicine, schools and health services.

As women living in the United States we have suffered particularly from our government's military priorities. As women and mothers we bear the burdens and suffer most heavily from inadequate attention to human needs. We know at the same time that the inequality that women experience will not be resolved simply by ending the war. We must fight the secondary status that affects our lives in every way: the way we think of ourselves, the education we receive, the jobs we hold and the role we play in determining our own lives.

The example of dedication and courage of the women of Vietnam has been an inspiration to the women of the United States. The women of Vietnam are working heroically in the fight for freedom, independence and neutrality for their country--in the home, in the work force and as fighters. They have been brutalized, tortured, and forced into prostitution by the policies of the United States armed forces defending a corrupt and dictatorial government in Saigon.

Vietnamese women have been heroines in the struggle for freedom beginning in 40 AD when the Trung sisters led their people against foreign invaders; and this proud heritage lives today in the courage of the women who farm the land, care for their children, teach, and fight in the face of foreign military aggression.

Women in this country have expressed their opposition to our government's continued presence in Vietnam and elsewhere. This has never been our war. Our government has ignored our concerns. We are united with women in Vietnam and we commit ourselves to work with them and with all people who, believing that the resources of the world should be used for the welfare of the people, want to end the war.

Therefore, we are entering into a joint treaty of peace between the women of the United States and the women of Vietnam (and all of Indochina).

Abortion march!

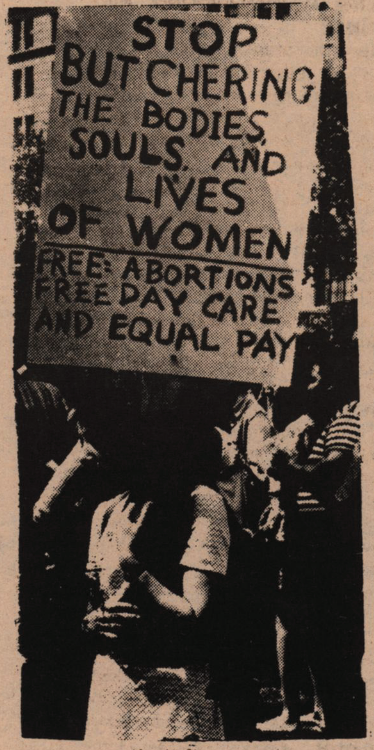
By the DOWNING TWO

On March 13 women in Michigan will be going to Lansing to march in support of the abortion reform bill being reintroduced into the Legislature. This bill was presented last year and rejected by a very narrow margin. So that there will be no defeat this time, but instead an overwhelming victory, the women of Michigan have planned a march to the steps of the capital to show their solidarity in support of abortion reform.

Legalizing abortions will stop our sisters from being maimed, butchered and murdered by back-alley coathanger abortionists who charge outrageous prices. There are approximately 1 1/4 million illegal abortions performed each year in the United States, out of which 500 to 1000 end in death. How many more sisters must die before the laws will change?

It should be up to the woman to decide whether she is to give birth or not. What gives the state any authority over such a personal matter as an unwanted pregnancy--no matter how it occurs? A child who is born unwanted is going to grow up very messed up, so why bring him into the world at all when abortions are now as simple and safe as tonsilectomies? The newly developed vacuum aspiration method, in which a tube is inserted and the fetus is drawn out, takes only 3 minutes to perform with almost no chance of infection.

Many women are still not aware that safe abortions can be made available, and performed quickly and inexpensively, with the proper facilities and trained personnel. We as sisters must help to educate all women about birth control and abortions.



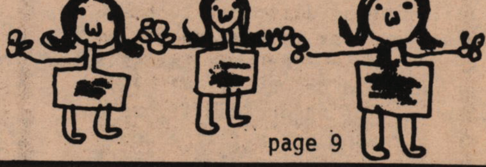
Don't forget the next New Nation Sisters meeting this Thursday nite at 7:30 in the lounge of Godison Dorm. There will be two sisters from Wayne State's Woman's Liberation to speak to us about the Abortion March.

International Woman's Day

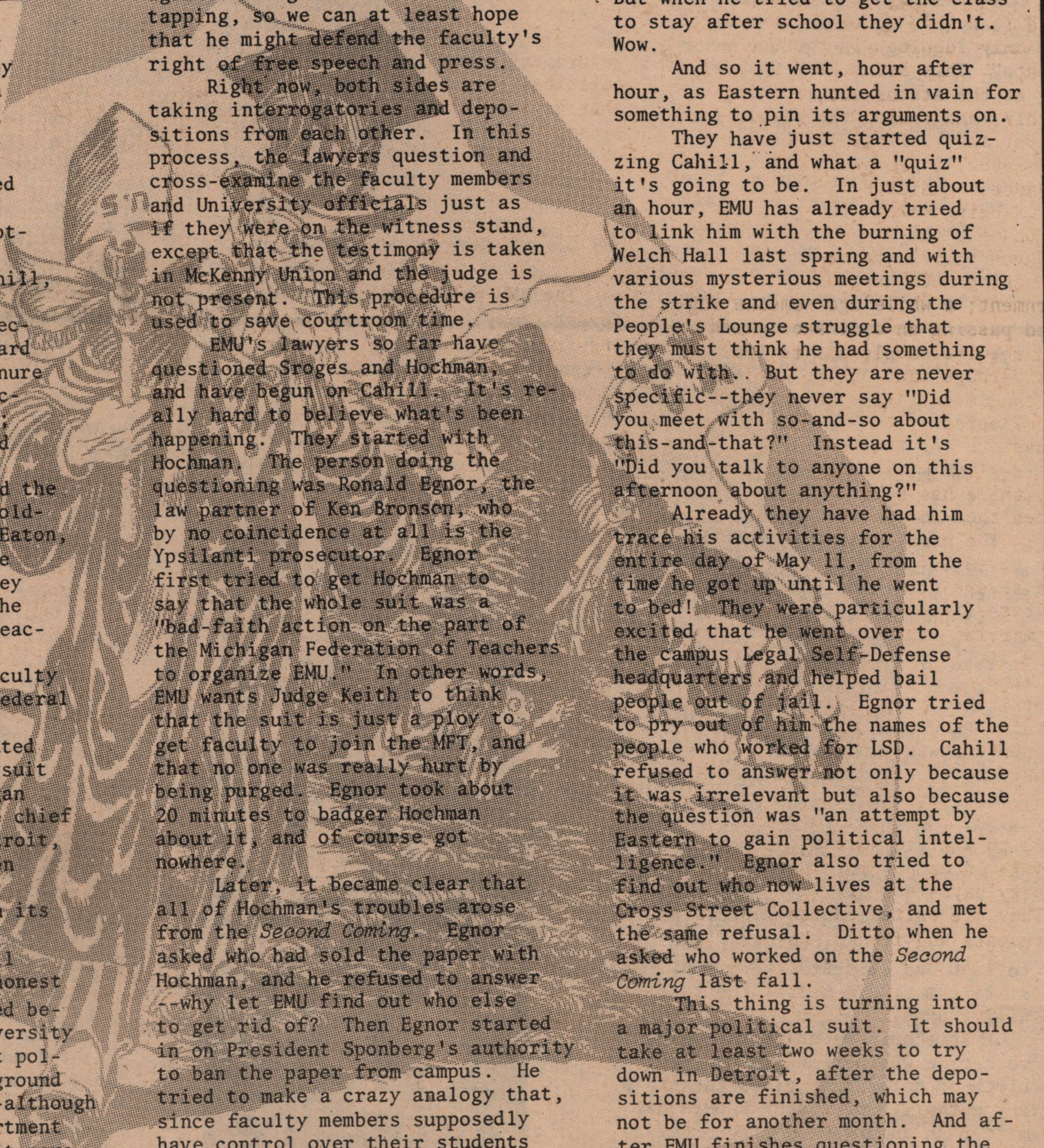
March 8, International Women's Day, will provide an opportunity for this. A teach-in is being organized by the New Nation Sisters with speakers, films, literature and group discussions. For this to be of any benefit we need your support and participation. All women are urged to express their ideas for this event in the effort to educate ourselves as well as others.

The *Second Coming* staff needs our help to publish an entire women's supplement for the next issue, which will consist of articles, drawings, photos, poetry and personal experiences by, for and about women. If any sister is interested in contributing material, please contact the New Nation Sisters at Goodison Hall's lounge this Thursday evening, or call 482-5942.

The New Nation Sisters meet every Thursday night at 7:30 in the lounges, rec rooms, and lobbies of alternate women's dorms. The reason for this is to give all women a chance to become acquainted with and involved in a true understanding of ourselves and our brothers. We all have ideas on what should and what has to be done, and we all have some common gripes. Please bring any and all ideas and materials to these meetings, or just come and rap.



FACULTY PURGE TRIAL NEARS



Last spring seven faculty members were purged from EMU by O. W. Harold or his lackeys in several academic departments. Their firing set off the April 15 student strike which, with Cambodia and Kent State, fueled the fires of campus rebellion and four days of political rioting.

The seven are: David Cahill, political science, fired by Sponberg himself over the objections of his department; Richard Sroges, psychology, denied tenure by the Regents against the recommendation of his department; Larry Hochman, physics, denied tenure by the chairman of his department because he had sold the *Second Coming;* and Marilyn Goldfeather, Roger Staples, Eric Eaton, and Leigh Travis, fired by the English department because they were progressive people and the department is controlled by reactionaries.

Last summer the seven faculty sued EMU for readmission in Federal court, arguing that they were fired for reasons which violated their academic freedom. The suit is being backed by the Michigan Federation of Teachers, whose chief lawyer, Bernard Fieger of Detroit, has been retained by the seven purgees.

EMU answered the suit in its typical bizarre manner. The University claimed that Cahill was fired for (1) not being honest with Eastern when he was hired because he hadn't told the University that he was active in student politics and worked on an underground paper at Indiana University--although in fact he had told his department all about it and they couldn't care less; (2) he was active on the *Second Coming*, "a newspaper which advocated its right to sell on campus contrary to regulations," (3) bringing discredit to EMU, whatever that means; and (4) he kept on doing the same things after he was told he was fired! (By the way, if anyone can figure out why a reason for a firing could be someone's behavior *after* that firing, please let us know!) Sroges' crime was "advocating closing the University" during the spring rebellion.

In other words, the University has admitted that Sroges and Cahill were fired for political reasons. We knew that all along anyway--it's just nice of them to come out and admit it.

The case is set to be tried before Judge Keith, the same judge who is trying the CIA Conspiracy. He is far enough out to have ruled against the government on wiretapping, so we can at least hope that he might defend the faculty's right of free speech and press.

Right now, both sides are taking interrogatories and depositions from each other. In this process, the lawyers question and cross-examine the faculty members and University officials just as if they were on the witness stand, except that the testimony is taken in McKenny Union and the judge is not present. This procedure is used to save courtroom time.

EMU's lawyers so far have questioned Sroges and Hochman, and have begun on Cahill. It's really hard to believe what's been happening. They started with Hochman. The person doing the questioning was Ronald Egnor, the law partner of Ken Bronson, who by no coincidence at all is the Ypsilanti prosecutor. Egnor first tried to get Hochman to say that the whole suit was a "bad-faith action on the part of the Michigan Federation of Teachers to organize EMU." In other words, EMU wants Judge Keith to think that the suit is just a ploy to get faculty to join the MFT, and that no one was really hurt by being purged. Egnor took about 20 minutes to badger Hochman about it, and of course got nowhere.

Later, it became clear that all of Hochman's troubles arose from the *Second Coming*. Egnor asked who had sold the paper with Hochman, and he refused to answer --why let EMU find out who else to get rid of? Then Egnor started in on President Sponberg's authority to ban the paper from campus. He tried to make a crazy analogy that, since faculty members supposedly have control over their students in the classroom, therefore President Sponberg had control over everybody in the University. It didn't work very well because Hochman didn't believe that he controlled anyone in class. "What would you do if someone set off a firecracker in your classroom?" Egnor asked. Hochman said he really couldn't predict what he might do because it hadn't happened, and denied that he had any police powers over students. Hochman did admit that when he was teaching in high school someone had thrown an eraser at him. But when he tried to get the class to stay after school they didn't. Wow.

And so it went, hour after hour, as Eastern hunted in vain for something to pin its arguments on.

They have just started quizzing Cahill, and what a "quiz" it's going to be. In just about an hour, EMU has already tried to link him with the burning of Welch Hall last spring and with various mysterious meetings during the strike and even during the People's Lounge struggle that they must think he had something to do with.. But they are never specific--they never say "Did you meet with so-and-so about this-and-that?" Instead it's "Did you talk to anyone on this afternoon about anything?"

Already they have had him trace his activities for the entire day of May 11, from the time he got up until he went to bed! They were particularly excited that he went over to the campus Legal Self-Defense headquarters and helped bail people out of jail. Egnor tried to pry out of him the names of the people who worked for LSD. Cahill refused to answer not only because it was irrelevant but also because the question was "an attempt by Eastern to gain political intelligence." Egnor also tried to find out who now lives at the Cross Street Collective, and met the same refusal. Ditto when he asked who worked on the *Second Coming* last fall.

This thing is turning into a major political suit. It should take at least two weeks to try down in Detroit, after the depositions are finished, which may not be for another month. And after EMU finishes questioning the faculty, Fieger will get to question Sponberg, Profit, and all of the rest of the people who have done their best to destroy what small degree of political independence the EMU faculty has.

Your *Second Coming* undercover reporters will bring you continued coverage of this chapter of "EMU Does It Again" as this thing progresses.

FREE ALL POLITICAL FACULTY!

WHO RULES YPSILANTI

PT. II

CITY GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

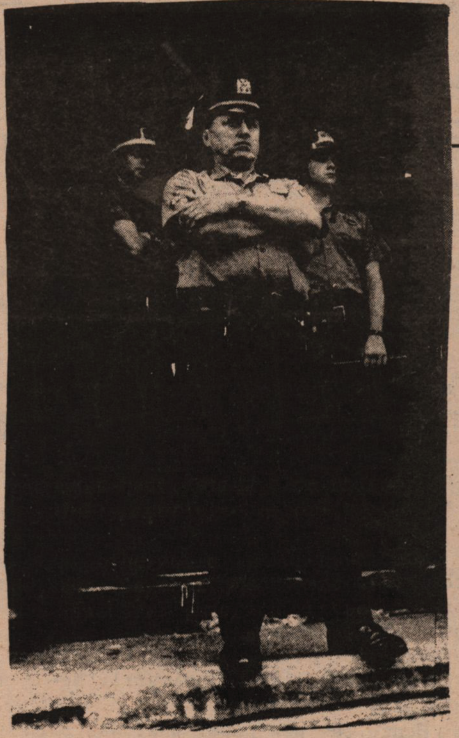
Ypsilanti has a legally nonpartisan form of government--people don't run on party labels. This is just as well, since nearly everyone who "counts" is a Republican. Until just a couple of years ago, the Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) ran the city government and could get anyone elected who they wanted to. The Jaycees are a bunch of young businessmen and professional people (lawyers, dentists, etc.) whose only ideology is "good government." This means keeping everything at the status quo, running smoothly, and taking the people for whatever the traffic will bear.

However, in the last election the Jaycee candidates lost. The town is being taken over by a coalition of right-wing conservatives; the Jaycees are moderate conservatives.

Nothing much happens in city government; a while ago someone suggested passing an ordinance which would require people not to leave their garbage cans on the street more than a day after the garbage was collected!

Eastern and the town used to be hand-in-glove with each other. However, there has been an armed truce between them for about the past five years. The problem is that EMU has grown so much so rapidly that it has put a severe strain on the city's services--fire and police, utilities, plus married students' children being in the city's schools without paying city taxes. So the town wants the University to help pay the cost of all this. EMU says in reply that it is a state agency and therefore doesn't have to be taxed by local governments, and that the town should fuck off. Also, EMU wants Forest Street closed to traffic so that people can walk on campus more safely, and the city says fuck off.

They are united on the repression of students and freaks, however, as you probably had guessed already.



THE POLICE

The police of the city of Ypsilanti are essentially a government unto themselves, as are the Ann Arbor police. There are two reasons for this. First, all police departments are military institutions, and civilian control over the military is always difficult. Second, both Ann Arbor and Ypsi many years ago adopted a "city administrator" form of government which gives the mayor and city council reduced power and places the real power in the hands of the various administrative bureaucracies. Therefore, the mayor cannot order the police to do or not to do certain things; all he can do is fire the police chief! This form of government was invented by stupid political scientists who believed that government should be "professional" and "bureaucratic" and not be controlled by the people.

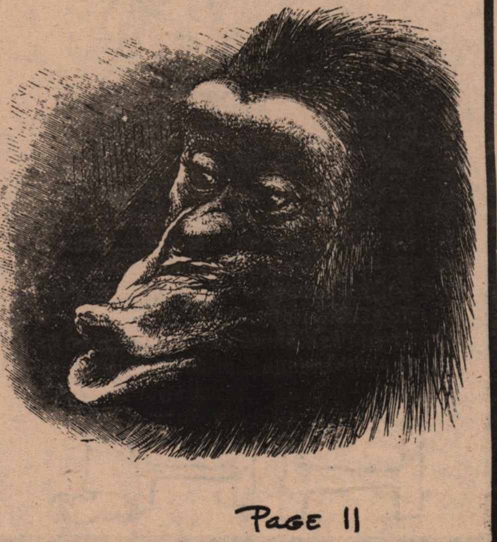
The Ypsi police force is a small one, consisting of about 25 members. It is a typical small-town force, and will be discussed in detail next issue.

The EMU police force is a different story. It is very new, dating from when Sponberg came here, and is bigger than the Ypsi force, numbering about 35. It was probably created to give Sponberg and Profit a feeling of security; the U of M doesn't have any campus police at all, and neither do many other major campuses. In its first couple of years, the EMU police used to raid off-campus student apartments looking for booze.

The EMU force are deputy sheriffs, but are not under Sheriff Harvey's administrative control. Instead, they are controlled directly by *Vice-President Profit*. Profit's excuse as to why the police report to him instead of, for example, the Vice-President for Student Affairs is that parking tickets have to do with money. (By this reasoning, since nearly everything has to do with money, everything should be under Profit's control. Which is probably how he sees it too, come to think of it.) Profit's control over the police is more than financial, however. In his office he has a transmitter by which he can directly communicate with the campus police cars. Parking tickets indeed!

The EMU police were recruited largely from the Ypsilanti force, and were hired away by better wages They are generally more intelligent although when EMU first started recruiting it got some real lulus who are stupid beyond belief.

This concludes Part II of "Who Rules Ypsilanti." Next issue: The full story of the Ypsilanti police, more on real estate, and other good stuff. Watch this space!



RAILROAD: SECOND COMING EDITOR Gets IT!

BY JEFF FREEMAN

"When the university could not successfully ban the Second Coming, they changed my transcript and flunked me out of school in hopes that I would leave Ypsilanti and the Second Coming would fall apart. And when that failed they banned me, the editor of the Second Coming, from the campus, again hoping that the Second Coming would fall apart. But they have failed again. And they will continue to fail because they are part of the death culture that is soon to become extinct,"

FRANK MICHELS,
FROM EXILE

In the summer of 1969 Frank Michels and a few others decided that a truly free press was needed in Ypsilanti. The *Obsidian*, Ypsilanti's first attempt at an alternative medium in 1968, had collapsed primarily because of University suppression.

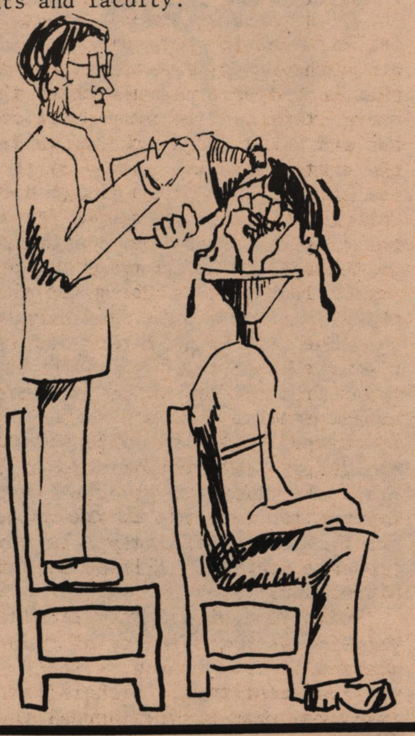
Hence the new paper that was born became the *Second Coming*.

On October 6, 1969 the first issue appeared to the great dismay of O. W. Harold and Little Caesar--Lewis E. Profit, vice-president for business and finance, who had threatened Michels and the staff with criminal arrest if they dared to distribute the paper on "his campus." The railroad was about to begin.

Second Coming Banned

And On October 21 President Sponberg banned the second issue of the paper, saying: "Because the content of the publication, the *Second Coming*, is unacceptable to the University, any prior approval for sale and distribution of the *Second Coming* on Eastern Michigan campus is hereby revoked. Further sale and/or distribution of the publication is denied."

Disciplinary proceedings were then started against Michels and other students, which went something like this: The Dean of Students, under direct orders from Profit, attempted to hold a kangaroo court whose purpose was to expel Michels. The dean's office, however, folded under the pressure of a stand-in demonstration by more than 100 students and faculty.



Then came Student Court, which found Michels and the other accused students "not guilty" of violating any University rules, regulations,or policies. Their opinion stated in part: "...We feel that the issue of freedom of expression is of the most vital importance, especially in an institution which supposedly encourages the entertaining of free thought and ideas without fear of intimidation. Therefore, the Eastern Michigan University Student Court drops charges of violation of University policy as pertains to the sale and distribution of material on campus."

Sponberg and Profit were dissatisfied with this decision and they forced the Dean of Students, Tom Aceto, to appeal the decision to the Disciplinary Review Board, even though there were no grounds upon which to base such an appeal other than mere disapproval of it. The DRB, composed of students, faculty and administrators, after a five-hour hearing, also found Michels not guilty and dropped charges against him. While all this was happening, Student Senate and Faculty Senate had both passed resolutions not only condemning Sponberg's action banning the paper but also demanding that all disciplinary proceedings be stopped immediately.

Needless to say, the administration ignored all of this and placed Michels on "administrative warning," which they had no power to do under the disciplinary rules then in effect, which made the DRB the final authority. (The rules have since been changed.)

The *Second Coming* did not fold, however, and continued to publish and grow. Michels and the paper also filed suit against Sponberg and Profit in federal court.

At the end of the fall semester of 1969 the University stooped lower than it even had before. It made numerous changes in Michels' record to make his grade-point average erroneously fall below 2.0 and flunked him out. When he reapplied at the start of the new semester with his grades corrected, they said he couldn't be readmitted even though he would have been able to continue in school if errors hadn't occurred in his transcript. They cited a new policy they had just made up a couple of weeks before!

So Michels was transformed into a non-student under the University's theory that he would leave Ypsilanti and the paper would collapse. Neither happened.

Instead the *Second Coming* continued to grow and Michels remained actively involved covering what was happening at EMU, speaking at many rallies during the student strike last April.

Michels Banned From Campus

Then on May 6--the same day that Michels, Barry Simon and John Enlund were in the Fourteenth District Court being found not guilty on charges of "obscene and indecent behavior in a public place," the ugly face of fascism surfaced again. Sponberg, fearing thousands of once passive students who were outraged over the massacre of four brothers and sisters at Kent State and Amerika's invasion of Cambodia, summarily banned from campus a dozen or so students and non-students he believed were the "leaders." The theory was that if the leaders were separated from the movement the movement would die. But everyone was a leader. The theory was false and Eastern was the scene of three nights of heavy street fighting between the police--armed with dogs, guns, tear gas, and helicopters--and students, armed with rocks, bottles, and anything else they could throw.

Sponberg's fascist letter to Michels read like this: "Because of your violation of University rules, regulations and policies, and your promoting and creating disturbance and disruption, you are forbidden to come onto any property owned or controlled by Eastern Michigan University...."

Michels Arrested

On May 7 Michels was arrested while attempting to attend the Spring Festival, and again on May 8 while waiting to be arraigned for the prior arrest.

...And Jailed

Michels' trial was then postponed several times. And when in late November Michels was 30 minutes late to his trial, Judge Arkison revoked his bail and issued a warrant for his arrest. Michels turned himself in and received a little less than justice in the form of three days in the County Jail for contempt. All of this time Michels was still banned from campus.

ART DEPT. GETS SCREWED.

Things are so bad that we of the art department have been asked by our department head to write letters to the Administration about conditions in it.

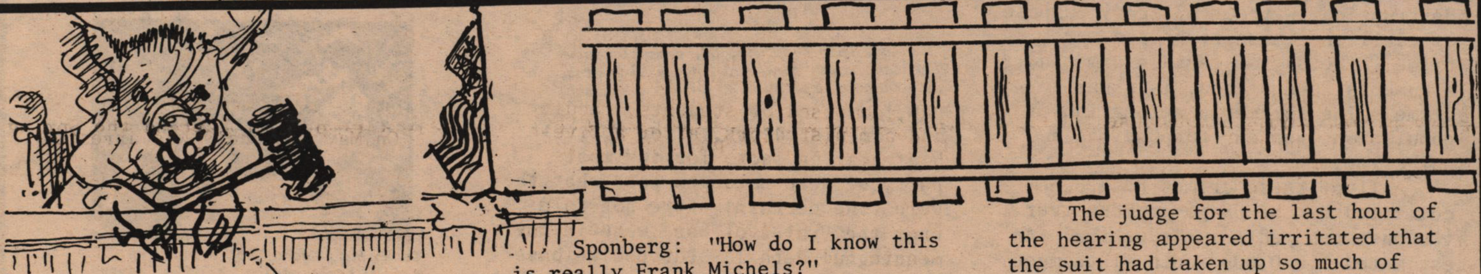
There are many great budding artists and creators of flesh in this universe. Unfortunately, a few poor creators became ensnared in Sponnie's hands and have the ill fortune of attending EMU. Once in this trance they become the prey of EMU's administration, and the following is what they encounter. Clarification: The art department isn't fucked. As a matter of fact it has many great distinctionss. It just gets fucked over because it is part of EMU.

1) The art department was allotted a $3000 budget for one year, which is ridiculously low in comparison to other departments.

2) Last year the distinguished members of the department were chided and laughed at when they requested rooms in Roosevelt. It didn't matter that Sill was so crowded that people were trying to create in the johns (let's get our hands out of the gutter--it's not like fucking in an alley). So anyhow rooms in Roosevelt were denied and a grant of rooms came--BUT in the most decrepit building on campus--shrivelly Sherzer. So they attempted to improve the state of affairs with more room to do good things--better yet--bigger and better creations. The walls were to crumble at Sill making bigger rooms so that creativity would not be stifled, but, alas, the maintenance people balked. It would cost too much money to do this after the Administration said we could have it done. They would have to hire more maintenance people and it would run into overtime. The completion date was to be January 1971, but nothing has been done and there are now many empty rooms which can't be used because they are piled with junk and there is no one to move it. The students volunteered but then they ran into union hassles. Dissidence is spreading rapidly!!

3) Also, we can't have Coke machines in our building because the art people are too messy, or so say the illustrious industrial education people. For four years we've been signing petitions to get a Coke machine and every semester it gets turned down. We the people finally wondered what was going on. Hoover, just a few steps from the Union, has a Coke machine. Yet we are in Sill ten hours a day with nothing to drink but polluted water and candy from the bookstore that even makes you thirstier. Well, what's been going on is that the head of the industrial education department is friends with Dean Drummond, and he has the final judgment. Well, they both think that we will mess up our half of the building.

In conclusion--no money, no space, and no Coke machines. And we stifle.



Michels Files Suit

On February 1, 1971, Michels filed suit against the county prosecutor, Sponberg, Profit, campus pig chief Hayes, and two policeman in federal court. His basic contention was that his constitutional rights to freedom of speech and press had been and were being violated by his ban from campus and trespassing charges. And on Monday, February 8, a hearing was held. Judge John Feikens denied a motion by Sponberg's attorney to dismiss the suit without a hearing and said "The plaintiff (Michels) would seem to be the kind of a person who doesn't believe in the system. We have, I think, a responsibility as a Federal District Court, to show these people that the Establishment will listen."

He listened for about five hours and in spite of all he heard he supported Sponberg's fascist control--he said Michels hadn't shown enough evidence of bad faith.

Michels took the stand and testified that Sponberg had refused to disclose the specific instances in which Michels had violated University rules. He testified that he was a correspondent for Liberation News Service and a reporter-editor of the *Second Coming*, and that he had been unable since last May to go onto the campus of EMU for any reason. He told of a telephone conversation with Sponberg which went like this:

Michels: "President Sponberg, I am Frank Michels. I would like to talk with you about your letter of May 6 banning me from campus."

Sponberg: "How do I know this is really Frank Michels?"

Michels: "If you don't believe me, I'd be glad to meet with you in person."

Sponberg: "I have nothing to discuss with *you*." Hangs up.

Generally Michels' testimony indicated that he was being fucked over, getting absolutely no due process, and so on.

Sponberg was the only other witness, although his attorney submitted an affidavit from campus chief Hayes which was basically a political dossier on Michels--it contained intelligence information that had been compiled about times and places Michels had been observed speaking at rallies, who he was with, what allegedly was said, and other fantasies of EMU's secret agents. When asked about where he got his authority Sponberg could not point to any policy or resolution of the Board of Regents. Instead he merely asserted that he had the authority to ban anybody from his campus if he thought there was good reason.

Goodbye free speech and press, goodbye constitution. Sieg Harold Sponberg said that "historically and inherently university presidents have always had this power" whether or not actually delegated to them by the board of regents.

Sponberg also testified that Michels had a bad "behavior pattern," speaking at numerous rallies, even speaking in favor of the spring student strike. Sponberg's attorney asked him "Did you observe Mr. Michels at the April regents' meeting?" and Sponberg replied "Yes, he was sitting at the press table."

The judge for the last hour of the hearing appeared irritated that the suit had taken up so much of his time.

Michels Found Guilty of Trespassing

Two days later, on February 10, Michels was back in court for the old trespassing charges. After calling Sponberg and a few of the police who had arrested Michels, the prosecution rested its case. Then Michels's attorney made a motion for a "directed verdict of not guilty." This was based on several grounds. One was that Sponberg overstepped his authority as President, and also that he had been charged under the wrong statute. The prosecutor freaked out and asked Judge Arkison to let the state amend its complaint to cite the correct one. Even though the "people" had already rested its case, the judge naturally let the amendment go through. He also ruled "as a matter of law" that Sponberg had the authority to ban people from campus.

The all-white 50-year-old jury of Michels's "peers" received instructions from Arkison which gave them no alternative but to find him "guilty as charged." Michels objected to the judge's instructions and also asked the judge to give the jury an instruction relating to the necessary proof of "criminal intent" in the trespass statute. Arkison denied his motion.

The jury needed only 11 minutes. Michels was found guilty of "two charges of trespassing." The railroad continues. Michels has indicated that he will appeal the decision.

WINTER SOLDIER

Little Nguyen Hong Tam, two years old, of Ha Tay province, a victim of napalm in Oct 1965.

STATEMENT BY JAN CRUMB, PRESIDENT OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

It has been often remarked but seldom remembered that war is itself a crime. Yet a war crime is more, and other than war. It is an atrocity beyond the usual barbaric bounds of war. It is legal definition, growing out of custom and tradition, supported by every "civilized" nation in the world, including our own. It is an act beyond the pale of acceptable actions in war. Deliberate killing or torturing of prisoners of war is a war crime. Deliberate destruction, without military purpose, of civilian communities is a war crime. The use of certain arms and armaments, and of gas, is a war crime. The forceable relocation of population, for any purpose, is a war crime.

All of these crimes have been committed by the US government over the past ten years in Indochina. An estimated 1,000,000 South Vietnamese civilians have been killed because of these war crimes. A good portion of the reported 700,000 National Liberation Front and North Vietnamese soldiers killed have died as a result of these war crimes. And no one knows how many North Vietnamese civilians, Cambodian civilians and Laotian civilians have died as a result of these war crimes.

Miss Nguyen thi Tu Anh, 21, wounded by U.S. Napalm bombs South of the 4th zone.

But we, as veterans of the war in Indochina, know who has committed these crimes. We have--at the behest and orders of the US military. And we say that the result, whatever the intent, is genocide. We say, whatever the furor and outrage and final outcome, that this police--de facto or otherwise--of genocide must be fully examined here and now in America. For it is America now, not Hitler's Germany, that stands bloody-handed before the world in Vietnam. And it is America now, that ignores world opinion--and outrage--at its peril. It is America now, that flaunts international law, that daily commits acts of genocide, that haunts the world. Yet we, the actual executioners of this policy of war crimes, are also its victims. As with Calley, Mitchell, Torres, Hutto and the others at My Lai, we are its present scapegoats. Yet we did not send ourselves to Vietnam. We did not make the orders. We did not give the commands. We did not write the policy. Most of us were not even old enough to vote when we were inducted into this role of military executioners for United States foreign policy.

Mrs. Pham thi Tung, 28, 6-month pregnant woman-worker at the Le Ning State Farm injured by U.S. bombs on May 1st, 1970.

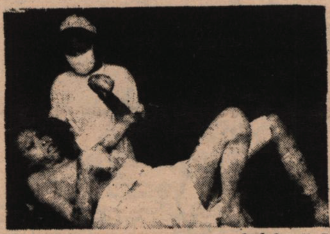
We did not write the rules in Vietnam. In fact, for the most part, we were not even told what they were. We certainly were not told what the "rules of war" were in any meaningful detail. But now we have learned. We now know--too late--what war crimes are, in defination and in gory--often personal--detail. We now know that much of what we routinely did in Vietnam is all classifiable as war crimes. We intend to tell America about this.

We intend to tell America that, yes, we killed and often tortured prisoners; yes, we killed and often tortured women and children; yes, we destroyed villages and even parts of cities and entire towns for no discernible purpose; yes, we used weapons and munitions and even gas, banned by international law; yes, we forceably removed entire populations.

But we intend to tell more. We intend to tell who it was that gave us those orders, that created that policy, that set that standard of war, bordering on full and final genocide. We intend to demonstrate that My Lai was no unusual occurrence--other than, perhaps, in the number of victims killed all in one place, all at one time, all by one platoon of us. We intend to show that the policies of the Americal Division, which inevitably resulted in My Lai, were the policies of the other Army and Marine divisions as well. We intend to show that the war crimes in Vietnam did not start in March 1968, or in the village of Song My, or with one Lieutenant William Calley. We intend to indict those really responsible for My Lai, for Vietname, for attempted genocide.

Nguyen Duy By 25, wounded by U.S. Phosphorus bombs on Oct. 21, 1968 south of the 4th zone.

Nguyen thi Lan, 27, a woman worker of the geology department seriously wounded by U.S. bombs on the April 28, 1967 raid, in Dong Anh district, Ha Noi suburb.



Duong Hung Ngoan, 28, wounded by U.S. napalm bombs on Jan. 2, 1970, south of the 4th zone.

The vets then proceeded to give testimony that did indeed indict those responsible for murdering our brothers and sisters in Vietnam, both Vietnamese and American. They indicted Nixon and his gang of corporate directors and military generals of attempting to wipe out the entire race of Vietnamese people, so that American capitalists can make more profits.

Mrs. Le thi Hen, woman teacher of Ha phu school gravely wounded by innumerable pellets during the Sept. 28, 1967 air raid.

BAIL...

by Richard Watson and
Jeff Freeman

We all realize how fucked up America's judicial system is. Our brothers and sisters get ripped off to jail in the middle of the night for smoking the sacrament weed or on other political charges, and many have to spend several months or years of their beautiful lives behind bars.

But some recent "good" decisions of the Michigan courts can bring home to us just how bad things have been--far worse than most of us could have imagined. Take bail bonds for instance.

A bail bond is a promise that you will show up for trial and that you will pay a financial penalty if you don't. For freaks and black people, bail is used to punish you just because you have been arrested, and not just to insure appearances at trial. For example, in last May's demonstrations at EMU bail for sitting in the street was set at $1000 per person!

In order to meet the bail the courts have always required that, if you can't come up with the full amount, a bail bondsman has to promise to pay it. To get the bondsman to write a promise to pay the $1000 if you don't show up, you have to pay him over $100. This is his fee, and you never get it back even if you are found innocent. Meanwhile, if you do show up for trial he doesn't ever have to pay the court anything. Result: More than $100 gone to the bondsman.

There is only one little thing wrong with the above procedure: If you have been charged with a misdemeanor, IT VIOLATES MICHIGAN LAW ITSELF. For four years bail bondsmen for misdemeanors have been unnecessary, but the judges have until this month simply refused to follow the law!

Bail Reform

In one of its rare spasms of good feeling back in 1967, the Michigan Legislature passed a bail reform act. Its provisions were:

(1) For traffic or misdemeanor arrests, people should be released on their own recognizance--not having to post any money at all--if the court felt that they would show up for trial. The law says that courts should not rely on "financial loss to assure the appearance of the accused."

(2) If the court does require a promise to pay a financial sum--a bail bond--"The person for whom bail has been set shall execute the bail bond and deposit with the clerk of the court before which the proceeding is pending a sum of money equal to 10% of the bail but at least $10.00. Upon depositing this sum the person shall be released from custody subject to the conditions of the bail bond." The conditions are that the accused promises to show up for trial and not to leave the state without permission.

In other words, if your bond is set at $1000--which is probably illegally high in the first place--you can post $100 with the clerk. *And you get it all back if you are found innocent, and get $90 back even if you're convicted.*

It seems so simple that even a judge could understand it.

But the state's judges have persistently refused to follow this law. Most of them are so fucked up and committed to ripping people off that they would rather have innocent people rot in Wayne County Jail for traffic tickets than be out on bail. The catch is that bondsmen often won't write bonds for amounts of $100 to $500 because there isn't enough profit in it for them. In Detroit, bondsmen also require that you promise to sign over your house to them if you don't appear for trial as a guarantee before they'll write a bond--and that's in addition to their fee! As a result, hundreds of poor and black people, especially in Detroit, have stayed in jail for months because their families couldn't come up with cash for the full amount of the bail bond and didn't have enough property to satisfy the avaricious bondsman.

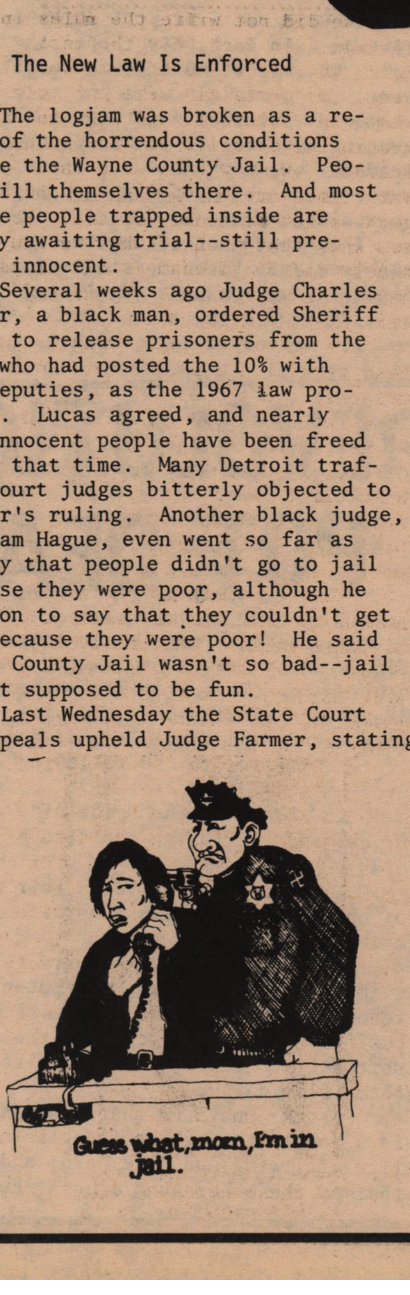
...AND JAIL

The New Law Is Enforced

The logjam was broken as a result of the horrendous conditions inside the Wayne County Jail. People kill themselves there. And most of the people trapped inside are merely awaiting trial--still presumed innocent.

Several weeks ago Judge Charles Farmer, a black man, ordered Sheriff Lucas to release prisoners from the jail who had posted the 10% with his deputies, as the 1967 law provides. Lucas agreed, and nearly 400 innocent people have been freed since that time. Many Detroit traffic court judges bitterly objected to Farmer's ruling. Another black judge, William Hague, even went so far as to say that people didn't go to jail because they were poor, although he went on to say that they couldn't get out because they were poor! He said Wayne County Jail wasn't so bad--jail wasn't supposed to be fun.

Last Wednesday the State Court of Appeals upheld Judge Farmer, stating that the 1967 law means what it says. All misdemeanor and traffic offenders now must be freed if they deposit just 10% of their bail with either the court clerk or the jail--and goodbye to bondsmen. The court noted that bondsmen were unwilling to write small bonds because of lack of profits, and that the combination of requiring a bondsman who was unobtainable and refusing to accept 10% bail payments "is to deny bond altogether to precisely those persons intended to be benefited by the law."


Guess what, mom, I'm in jail.

Right on.

Now the problem will be to get Judge Arkison and all the other control addict judges to recognize that the appeals court's decision applies to him. He has had some difficulty recently recognizing that some laws --like the US Constitution--govern his court's decisions.

What To Do If You're Arrested

If you're arrested for a misdemeanor, you have the right to be released immediately if you or your friends post an "interim" or "police" bond of not more than $100 at any time, day or night. This means that you won't have to spend the night in jail. If you're arrested for drugs or other felonies you have to wait either in jail or the police station until you can be arraigned. This may not be as bad as it sounds, since both the Ypsi and Ann Arbor pigs have stopped immediately hustling people off to jail when they bust them, especially for drugs. Now they usually say "We'll call you in a few days to come down and be arrested," which gives them time to analyze the drugs and generally get their shit together.

Arraignments happen at 9:00 and 1:30 in Ypsilanti District Court, 206 N. Huron St. This is where you are formally charged, where you plead, and where bail bond is set.

Judge Arkison will first read the charge that the prosecution has brought against you. He will say "How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" If you don't think you are guilty, you can say "I stand mute, your Honor" instead of "Not guilty." This is especially important if you think you have been illegally arrested. He will then say "The court enters a plea of 'not guilty' for you." Then the prosecution will recommend that bond be set at a certain figure. You should be given an opportunity to say something at this point. The more you can say about how you're a solid citizen the better. You can ask to be released on your own recognizance for both felonies and misdemeanors; Arkison released someone on her own recognizance for a pot

INSIDE DOPE

Greetings once again from the Ozone. Lots of good dope in town for all you people out there to get into. Things in the world look better as it appears another step has been taken to legalize dope in the state of Michigan.

Dr. Thomas Stachnik, director of the governor's office on "drug abuse" announced that he believes no drug user should ever be charged with a crime. "The drug problem has no place in the courts," he said, stating that it should be treated as a health problem and not a criminal one. Stachnik has analyzed the so-called "drug problem" and says that the drug laws have failed to either deter people from the use of drugs or rehabilitate addicts. The governor's office pointed out that the use of drugs is widespread despite the laws, and that such measures as "no knock laws" invade personal freedoms. He also said that children were beginning to turn in their parents for dope with the consequent deterioration of what is left of the family.

The sentiment to legalize marijuana is growing throughout the country. Congress has changed the federal law on possession (which is seldom used anyway) to a misdemeanor, and cutting first-offense penalties from 10 years to one year. In the Michigan cities of Birmingham and Dearborn, city ordinances have been passed lowering pot possession penalties to misdemeanors. The National Commission on Criminal Law Reform suggested last month dumping all jail penalties for marijuana users. Instead of sending drug users to jail, Dr. Stachnik suggested such alternatives as fines, treatment programs, and drug education classes. Milliken is to report to the legislature in March on Stachnik's proposals. The Republican state convention last weekend passed a resolution to reclassify marijuana from a narcotic to a "dangerous drug."

The *Detroit Free Press* in an editorial on February 6 endorsed a program to legalize all drugs, following the ideas of most people who have deeply analyzed the situation. The paper's first point was to "admit that the campaign to suppress marijuana by outlawing it is a failure, and has diverted society's spotlight form more serious drug problems. Then act accordingly." Its second point was to begin an all-out war on heroin, and its third point was to have more treatment and rehabilitation programs. The *Free Press* suggested that if a "war on heroin" doesn't work, the drug should be legalized because that would drop the bottom out of the price and addicts would no longer have to steal to feed their habits.

Meanwhile, back to reality. Brothers and sisters are still being busted on insane fascist drug laws. Once again May Day will be J-Day throughout the world. This year hundreds of thousands of brothers and sisters of the New Nation will be massing in Washington DC to show Amerika that we want an end to the oppression of the youth culture and an end to the oppression of every other culture. A great part of the May gathering will be getting high and shutting down Washington until the troops are withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

So people should get their shit together and plan to be in DC on May Day. Go check it out!! Power to the people who get high and fight the real enemy.

The Krazed Kulprit wants to hear from you if you have questions, comments, or some incredibly good news, so send it to the *Second Coming*, Box 491, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197.

dope review

Acid

Sugar cube acid - This acid is very clean and will do the trick. A good buzz going for $1 - $1.50 a hit.

Strawberry acid - Found in caps, this acid is pretty good and goes for $1 a hit.

Blue microdots - Bogue acid, contains strychnine, and has caused several people to get really sick.

There are also miscellaneous leftovers such as the very good purple microdots.

Mescaline

In white caps, it is still excellent tripping material for $1 a hit.

Psilocybin

Brown orange caps are pretty good, even though real psilocybin is hard to come by.

Reefer

Good reefer around and lots of it; always try before buying. Mexican and Colombian reefer can be found, but there is no way of telling it apart from the regular except by smoking it.

Lids are going for $8-$11 an ounce, and pounds are going for around $125.

Hash

Good red Lebanese hash around. Grams are going for $5 and ounces are $75.

Ozone Special of the Week

White tabs of mescaline. Real nice dope at a dollar a hit.

Many dope dealers are pigs. Some advocate the use of hypodermic needles, and sell their dope at high prices. Their main objective is money and not getting people high. They will sell you bogue dope for profit. People should be aware of whom they are buying from, and contribute only to those who are dealing dope with revolutionary consciousness.

REVOLUTIONARY POT DEALERS

GONNA FRY IN HELL STONED

Having realized the necessity for an international socialist revolution for the fulfillment of our dreams and visions of world-wide love, peace and happiness, we dedicate ourselves to the following program.

1. Lowering the price of bricks and increasing the size of lids.
2. Taxing ourselves a fair amount of our profits to help subsidize movement projects.
3. Because we have contacts with so many people who are potential revolutionaries in the course of our business, we intend to seize the opportunity to educate and organize them politically.
4. We reaffirm that marijuana is a revolutionary, self-realizing life-affirming and holy herb; and that on the other hand drugs like speed, reds and smack are counter-revolutionary and destructive.

Moving on this, we urge the use of weed, we urge all heads to cut off the use of uppers and downers, but especially we urge all dealers to realize the bad karma in dispensing this shit and to refuse any further trafficking in them.

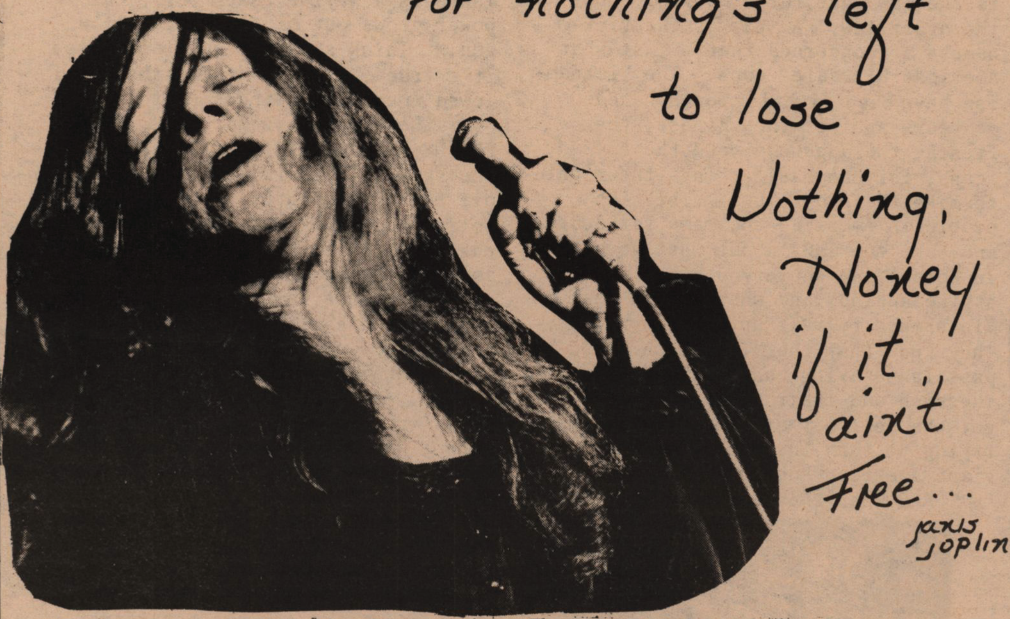
Those who persist in harming the interests of the masses will be dealt with like the enemies they are.

We hope to see more dealers joining us in realizing our social responsibilities.

STP
Stop the Pig Serve the People
Tim is Free Free Pot
Smash the Mafioso Pigs

--League of Revolutionary
Pot Dealers

Freedom's just another word
For nothing's left
to lose
Nothing,
Honey
if it
ain't
Free...
Janis
Joplin



Janis and Jimi, both beautiful, both sang to us from their souls and finally couldn't sing their songs any longer. Janis cried out all her hopes and fears and sang them loud and clear to the people she loved. But there were a lot of other people that didn't love janis, they didn't listen to her blues or sing with her. They ripped her off, like they ripped off Jimi and Otis Redding, by releasing their albums and capitalizing on their deaths, like they ripped off Alan Wilson of Canned Heat.

Janis and Jimi never had the chance to really sing to people because they were controlled by record companies. They weren't known as people's bands who would play for free because their contracts wouldn't let them.

They all OD'd on smack and their habits were all supported by record companies who got rich off of Janis' Kosmic Blues and drove her to smack by pressuring her to be good and feeding smack into her veins so she could forget it if she wasn't good enough.

She's dead now and record companies have buried her, but her blues live on. She still cries and record companies won't let her be---they still are ripping her off, raping her. The record industry is raping musicians, exploiting their talents.They buy and sell their talents by signing contracts in which the musicians are changed from group to group and forced by the rock hierarchy to become the image that they have been forced to become, the image that made Janis sing, the image that made Jimi choke on his own vomit because he had hit up too much smack, the drive and pressure that builds the image, prostitutes our music, pumps their veins with smack, and bleeds the culture of funds that could go to free music programs and other community projects

The record industry is like any other capitalist ruse. The musicians are controlled by pig promoters who run their lives and create and destroy bands by having the power to determine what will sell. The image is handed to the star, and because he signed the contract he is forced to do it.

People are forced to be a part of it when they go to psychedelic ballrooms and pig concerts. The money is never put into the community, but rather drains it and winds up building apartments and big businesses.

"Pearl" is Janis, but Janis is dead now. Columbia record sales have increased since she's dead, and they're stocking record stores with "Pearl" and making money off of Janis. Janis was no legend. She was fucked over, like all other rock and roll stars. She was the record companies' middle-man. She sang the blues and they capitalized on her and now she's dead.

Jimi's dead too. They killed him as well, and pretty soon they'll release "Cry of Love" to make more money for the Rock Industry.

Record companies own people and drive them so hard until they die like Jimi and Janis. All that money being made on records isn't going to the people or the musicians. Rock and roll stars, record companies--parasites living off the people and raping our culture. Rock and roll is important to our culture.

The rock industry has ripped us off thousands of times, and still we buy their products, images and rock stars! They capitalized on Woodstock. They took the people's festival and made millions of dollars on it by ravaging it. Now they're doing it to Janis.

"Pearl" should be available to the people. Janis sang for the people she loved. Pig record companies are capitalizing on her death--DON'T BUY PEARL--RIP IT OFF! Janis sang for freedom.

Community radio can help--play "Pearl" straight through with no interruptions so people can record it. Tapes are cheap--Janis' life was too expensive to let the rock industry profit from it. Jimi's album will be out soon and the same thing should be done. All albums should be taped instead of bought! Every album you buy contributes to the death of Janis and all other musicians.

I loved Janis--I loved her 'cause she was her blues. She lived her fuck-ups in her music, but the industry drove her so hard she died.

Don't pay to go to concerts. Demand that they be free, or that if money is charged it be given for free music programs and other projects. If the rock capitalists don't dig it, then we boycott their concerts, ballrooms, records, and all the rest until they start relating to the community.

People can make their own music, even though their minds are brainwashed into believing someone else must do it for them. Musicians should get together and start living together, forming community bands and music coops to eliminate pig record companies, pig rock stars, rip-off albums and concerts.

Let's put rock and roll back into the souls of the people and control into the hands of the musicians and out of the hands of the pigs that control our music now and bleed people like Janis and Jimi till they die!

No more pig music in our community!! Long live free rock and roll!

Smash

Rock

Capitalism!!

COPS OF THE WORLD

By SINBAD

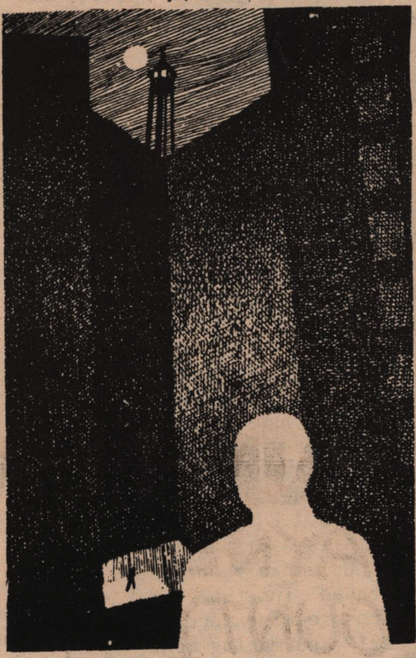
Cops are hired to enforce the laws. SOME LAWS. Cops are hired to prevent crimes. SOME CRIMES. You never saw a cop run into a store and arrest the owner for charging high prices. You never saw a cop beat a landlord over the head for raising your rent $20. The same people who make the laws hire the cops. The last time you hired a cop was the last time you made a law. And that was never.

If you made the laws, you'd obey them. And you wouldn't worry about the cops. But you are worried about the cops. They stand around your school, if you go to school, or on the block, if you don't. If you work and go on strike, they hang around the picket lines as guards for the management.

If you don't like the war in Vietnam and demonstrate against it, they often beat your head.

Hardly any of us like cops. They enforce laws we don't like, which were made by rich people who don't like us. Because we don't think that some people should be rich off the sweat off other people's backs. One of the laws that we don't like is the law that turns us into cops--the draft law. As far as the Vietnamese areconcerned that's just what American GI's are--cops. The Vietnamese have been fighting for hundreds of years against the Chinese, the French, the Japanese, and the Americans, for one basic thing--the right to make their own laws. The rich people in America--the same fat dudes who make the laws about what goes on in school and where you can picket or strike and how and when, don't want the Vietnamese to make up their own laws. They know that the Vietnamese would pass laws saying that American businessmen and their armies had to get the hell out of Vietnam and stop trying to turn their country into a giant American suburb.

And when they do kick America out, Vietnamese cops will be a lot different from ours. Maybe the Vietnamese won't have any cops. They won't have a small bunch of armed men messing over a lot of others. The People's Police Force will be the whole Vietnamese people. There is a saying that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Think about it and you'll see it's true. The only thing that's allowed American businessmen to mess over the Vietnamese for so long is the US Army with all its guns. It's the same thing here at home. Rich people run this country. They buy politicians and cops. Their politicians pass laws that run our lives and their cops make sure we obey them.



We cannot let the police turn us around. We can't let ourselves be turned into police to turn the people of Latin America, Africa, and Asia around. All over the world the barricades are going up. If you've ever seen a barricade or a police line you know you have to be on one side or the other. The people who want freedom are all on one side of the barricades. The cops of the world are on the other.

To change all this bullshit we must get through the barricades and by any means necessary force the rich people to call their dogs off so we can have the type of world that is conducive to life and the living. One with good air and food and vibrations of love so we can all grow with each other and be the people we really are and not what they've made us.

Because I want to tell all my brothers and sisters out there that you're beautiful and I love all of you. Remember to show support for all brothers and sisters who are engaged in any type of meaningful struggle. Before we can become who we are, we must stop what they're making us into, and we'd better start now before they've totally transformed us into all the things that are ugly and degenerate.

Skip Taube, Minister of Information of the White Panther! Party, who was busted with Pun Plamandon and Jack Forrest last summer, has been transferred from a federal pen in Minnesota to the federal pen at Milan. He can now receive mail from anybody including newsclippings and pictures. However, remember his mail will be read and censored by the prison officials. Letters to our brothers and sisters behind bars is our greatest weapon against the prison's attempt to break their spirit.

Write him at:

Milton Taube #8380
Federal Correctional Institution
Milan, Michigan 48160

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February 4, 1971 - Wayne County Jail

We, the inmates of Ward 512, after suffering the second full scale gestapo raid on our ward within a one-week period, hereby declare our intention to refuse all meals until the following conditions are met by the Jail Administration:

1. No more shakedowns and harrassment by the SSB (Special Service Bureau)
2. Hospitalization for inmates who've been wounded by police, and full medical treatment for these inmates until their wounds are healed.
3. We want full and prompt medical treatment for inmates who are wounded or who get sick as a result of the bestial conditions in this jail.
4. We want an end to the practice of spraying insecticide in the ward without opening the windows.
5. We want seasoning for our food.
6. We want the immediate restoration of the weekly visiting periods.
7. We want an end to arbitrary limitations on our mail.
8. We want the night lights left on in our ward at night.
9. Visitors must be allowed to leave books, magazines, and newspapers for their loved ones.
10. All inmates, especially those who are confined under high bonds for large periods of time, should have the right to make at least one phone call per week.

These are modest demands which can be met easily without substantial cost to the jail administration. It doesn't take $25 million and a new jail to give us salt and seasoning in our food, or to order the SSB to stop brutalizing and terrorizing our ward. It would save them money if they stopped interfering with our mail, and it would very possibly cut down on overcrowding and its costs if inmates were permitted to contact their lawyers and bondsmen when they need to do so.

But we are aware that the jail administration has an interest in brutalizing us. We know that all these atrocious practices could be discontinued if it weren't in the interest of "justice" to mistreat and demoralize us so we will accept "deals" offered to us by the Detroit and Wayne County courts. After a few weeks of animalistic treatment dealt out by the Wayne County Jail, we are happy to waive our rights in order to move on to the penitentiary, where the worst treatment - the hole - is many times better than the average treatment the unconvicted inmate receives in this hellhole.

We know what we are up against, but we have no choice other than to express our grievances and our determination to resolve them the only legal way we have open to us - the hunger strike.-We know we will draw brutal reprisals - beatings, the hole, lies and misrepresentations in the press - but we have to draw the line at today's gestapo raid and say "ENOUGH". We are not animals and will not accept this animalistic treatment without protest any longer. We know the SSB and the jail administration will attempt to draw us into violence and other extra-legal reaction in defense of our persons and our rights, but we will stand fast and put our fate in the hands of the people. The inhuman situation must change.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

(signed) INMATES OF WARD 512
WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

HUNGER STRIKE:

WAYNE
COUNTY
JAIL

Starts Wednesday...

COLUMBIA PICTURES AND RASTAR PRODUCTIONS PRESENT
A RAY STARK • HERBERT ROSS Production
Barbra Streisand
George Segal

The Owl and the Pussycat

showtimes:
wed-thurs7-9
fri-sat-
sun7-9-11
mon-tues7-9

R

Screenplay by BUCK HENRY
Based on the play by BILL MANHOFF PANAVISION COLOR
Produced by RAY STARK
Directed by HERBERT ROSS

Music from the film by
BLOOD, SWEAT & TEARS
on Columbia Records Soundtrack Album

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YPSILANTI
PHONE 482-3300
FREE LIGHTED PARKING

hey kids!

Hey kids! Get your magic decoder ring with an artifically simulated pepperoni finish [1] from Mr. Domino. That's right, a real-to-life message decoder just like the spies use, absolutely free. But you're going to have to hurry because our supply is limited. [2]

If you miss out, just pull a tab off of one of your old man's beers, and bend off the ring pull. Next, attach to that an inverted 'Un-cola' bottle cap, cork liner removed, of course. [3] Atop that, put a half dollar, heads up, and a dime, heads down. [4] Now you're ready for the thrilling excitement of undercover work.

Turn the big wheel to thick crust. Then rotate the bigger wheel till extra sause comes up between mushrooms and fresh sausage. For those of you with the super duper magic decoder ring makeshifted from an old bent-up beer tab, turn the half dollar till 'in God we trust' lines up between 'Liberty' and the right leg of the eagle.

Then, put your right thumb in your left ear, and rotate on your big toe. You're probally worked up a hell [5] of an appetite by now doing all this undercover work. Well, rip the dime off your ring and put it in the nearest phone, [6] and call us for a pizza, delivered speedy and cheep. [7]

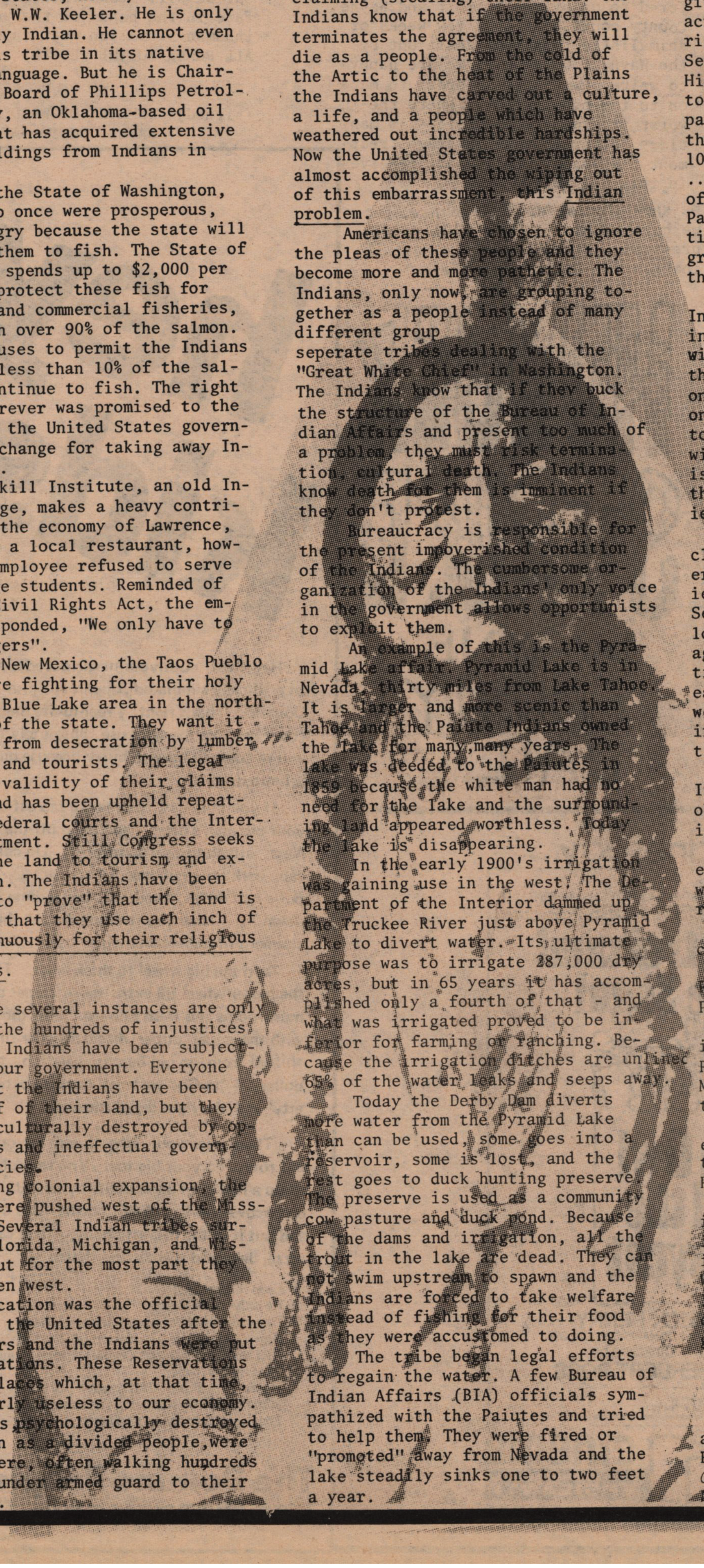
[1] *Keep refrigerated!*
[2] *We only made three.*
[3] *This can be held in place with used chewing gum.*
[4] *Any extra change you can rip off from Ma's purse, just send along to Mr. Domino, c/o this newspaper.*
[5] *That means 'heck'.*
[6] *Heads up or down. If it is not a pay phone, mail your dime to Mr. Domino, c/o this newspaper.*
[7] *That's spy talk for fast and free.*

The Domino People are Pizza People, Period.

OUR DYING BROTHERS

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

By GREG FOURNIER



--The chief of the Cherokee Indians is picked by the President of the United States, not by the Cherokees. He is W.W. Keeler. He is only fractionally Indian. He cannot even speak to his tribe in its native Cherokee language. But he is Chairman of the Board of Phillips Petroleum Company, an Oklahoma-based oil company that has acquired extensive mineral holdings from Indians in Oklahoma.

--In the State of Washington, Indians who once were prosperous, now go hungry because the state will not allow them to fish. The State of Washington spends up to $2,000 per salmon to protect these fish for sportsmen and commercial fisheries, which catch over 90% of the salmon. But it refuses to permit the Indians who catch less than 10% of the salmon, to continue to fish. The right to fish forever was promised to the Indians by the United States government in exchange for taking away Indian lands.

--Haskill Institute, an old Indian college, makes a heavy contribution to the economy of Lawrence, Kansas. At a local restaurant, however, an employee refused to serve the college students. Reminded of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the employee responded, "We only have to serve niggers".

--In New Mexico, the Taos Pueblo Indians are fighting for their holy land, the Blue Lake area in the northern part of the state. They want it kept free from desecration by lumber companies and tourists. The legal and moral validity of their claims to the land has been upheld repeatedly by Federal courts and the Interior Department. Still Congress seeks to open the land to tourism and exploitation. The Indians have been required to "prove" that the land is holy, and that they use each inch of it, continuously for their religious ceremonies.

These several instances are only a few of the hundreds of injustices which the Indians have been subjected to by our government. Everyone knows that the Indians have been pushed off of their land, but they are also culturally destroyed by opportunists and ineffectual government policies.

During colonial expansion, the Indians were pushed west of the Mississippi. Several Indian tribes survive in Florida, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but for the most part they were driven west.

Relocation was the official policy of the United States after the Plains Wars and the Indians were put on reservations. These Reservations were in places which, at that time, were utterly useless to our economy. The Indians psychologically destroyed and broken as a divided people, were herded there, often walking hundreds of miles under armed guard to their new homes.

The next policy which the Indians were subjected to was that of "Termination," that is terminating the trusteeship which the government had extended to these people for reclaiming (stealing) their land. The Indians know that if the government terminates the agreement, they will die as a people. From the cold of the Artic to the heat of the Plains the Indians have carved out a culture, a life, and a people which have weathered out incredible hardships. Now the United States government has almost accomplished the wiping out of this embarrassment, this Indian problem.

Americans have chosen to ignore the pleas of these people and they become more and more pathetic. The Indians, only now, are grouping together as a people instead of many different group
seperate tribes dealing with the "Great White Chief" in Washington. The Indians know that if they buck the structure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and present too much of a problem, they must risk termination, cultural death. The Indians know death for them is imminent if they don't protest.

Bureaucracy is responsible for the present impoverished condition of the Indians. The cumbersome organization of the Indians' only voice in the government allows opportunists to exploit them.

An example of this is the Pyramid Lake affair. Pyramid Lake is in Nevada, thirty miles from Lake Tahoe. It is larger and more scenic than Tahoe and the Paiute Indians owned the lake for many, many years. The lake was deeded to the Paiutes in 1859 because the white man had no need for the lake and the surrounding land appeared worthless. Today the lake is disappearing.

In the early 1900's irrigation was gaining use in the west. The Department of the Interior dammed up the Truckee River just above Pyramid Lake to divert water. Its ultimate purpose was to irrigate 287,000 dry acres, but in 65 years it has accomplished only a fourth of that - and what was irrigated proved to be inferior for farming or ranching. Because the irrigation ditches are unlined 65% of the water leaks and seeps away.

Today the Derby Dam diverts more water from the Pyramid Lake than can be used, some goes into a reservoir, some is lost, and the rest goes to duck hunting preserve. The preserve is used as a community cow pasture and duck pond. Because of the dams and irrigation, all the trout in the lake are dead. They can not swim upstream to spawn and the Indians are forced to take welfare instead of fishing for their food as they were accustomed to doing.

The tribe began legal efforts to regain the water. A few Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials sympathized with the Paiutes and tried to help them. They were fired or "promoted" away from Nevada and the lake steadily sinks one to two feet a year.

A new threat which will completely destroy Pyramid Lake: a proposed compact between California and Nevada will eventually take all the remaining water. The compact will give California rights to 50,000 acre-feet of water annually, with a right to use more as the need arises. Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel (who has since been fired) took a firm stand against this compact on March 19,1969, saying, "It threatens the survival of the 107,000 acre Pyramid Lake in Nevada ...and infringes upon the water rights of the lake[which belongs to the Paiute Indians]". Hickel's opposition lasted four months. He then agreed to a compromise that will drop the level of the lake 50%.

It is very apparent that the Indians have no chance. When the interests of the Indians conflicts with the interests of the white man, the Indians get the shaft. One reason for this, perhaps the basic reason is that the BIA is low man on the totem-pole. "The BIA's location within the Department of the Interior is fundamentally incompatible with the effective discharge of its duties to Indians."

"[The] Interior jurisdiction includes the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, the National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Bureau of Reclamation -- each of them enjoying the support of well-organized and well-formed local interests, with strong Congressional ties."

"The Bureau of Mines opposed Indian interests when it sought to obtain helium from the Navajo Indians in the Southwest at a low price.

"The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Wildlife are in conflict with the Indians over Indian fishing rights.

"The Bureau of Reclamation has consistently opposed efforts by the Paiute Indians in Nevada to protect Pyramid Lake.

"The Bureau of Land Management is in disagreement with the Colorado River Tribe in Arizona and the Fort Mojave Tribe in California as the tribes seek to protect their lands.

"The National Parks Service has eyes for the Bad Lands, which belong to the Oglala Sioux Indians on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

"Inter-agency...disagreements in Washington are not uncommon. Critical to their outcome is the forum in which the differences are judged. Within the Interior Department, the Indians generally loses. His interests as represented by the Bureau, get short shrift in that forum."

...AND THE WAR DRAGS ON.

Quotes and information for this article have come mainly from Peter Farb's, *This Land was Theirs* and *Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian in White America*, edited by Edgar S. Cahn

REVEAL DIGITAL

Second Coming

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